CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MANY MAKERS AWARDED

GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,884—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
17-12	9-14	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12	9-14
12-12	7-6		12-12	7-6
28-4	15-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	19-4	15-10
26-4	14-2		26-4	14-2
44-12	23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	44-12	23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
¶	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th Oct.
R.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
¶	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	12th ,,
R.I.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th ,,
¶	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,
R.I.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
¶	ORIENTAL	5045	1000	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
R.I.	PEKIN	5949	750	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
¶	PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
R.I.	GANGES	4936	800	T. J. Alderton	31st ,,

The Steamers marked R I proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

¶ These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipt there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

November 3rd.
,, 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :

17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELECTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, October 22, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR ACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Austra- steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from es proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six e months delivered at specially REDUCED

OUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway om Marseilles to London.

engers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the e's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 28th October, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 29th October, noon, calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 30th October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on 27th October, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th October, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	3rd Nov.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	12th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 21, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.



THE S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 Tons, Captain McNay, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for HAVRE direct on or about the 29th October.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.

THE MEDICINE for INDIA FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, WANT OF VITALITY, INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, And all Disorders arising from SEDENTARY PURSUITS or FAST LIVING.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 10.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL DE PARIS, AT SIMLA, OF BANSARDS, WILL BE OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND FOR VISITORS AND BOARDERS.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

Apply to the MANAGER.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

R. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

ALL our CARTRIDGES, unless otherwise ordered, are loaded according to instructions given in the Field under immediate European supervision.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Eley's Brown, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16" gauge	Per	100	8 4	9	4
Do. do. do. do.	,,	1,000	77 0	86	0
Do. Blue, No. 12	,,	100	9 4	10	4
Do. do. do.	,,	1,000	87 0	97	0
Do. Green, Nos. 12 and 20	,,	100	10 0	11	4
Do. do. do.	,,	1,000	94 0	105	0

Loaded with Shultz Powder, As. 8 per 100 extra.

SHULTZ'S WATERPROOF GUNPOWDER.

This Powder gives greater penetration, closer and more even pattern, less recoil, less smoke, less report, less fouling than any other explosive : it has no prejudicial effect upon the Barrels of Guns, and is practically unaffected by Damp.

Charge, as compared with Black Powder, equal by measure, or half by weight.

PRICE : Per Half Tin—Cash, Rs. 2-4 ; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

AGENTS :

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S VETERINARY REMEDIES.

ALTERATIVE POWDER.	For Indigestion, Skin Eruptions, Debility, and Loss of Appetite. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.
TONIC POWDER.	For Strengthening and Stimulating Horses suffering from Overwork, or the effects of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.
AKEODERMA.	The Best Application for Parasitic or other Skin Diseases, Produces a Healthy Coat. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
VETERINARY LINIMENT.	For Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Catarrh. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.
HEALING POWDER.	For Sores, Chafes, Saddle and Harness Galls, Broken Knees, etc. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
CANTHARIDINE OIL.	For Promoting the Growth of Hair over Scars and Bald Spots. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH

is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer ; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system, and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.

Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

CHEMISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., DRUGGISTS.

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE OUTFITTING.

FROM OUR SPLENDID "NEW STOCK"

SPECIAL CASH PRICES—TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HOAR'S COMPETITION RANGE.

	Rs.	a.	£.	s.	d.
DRESS SUITS, Silk Lined	74	6=4	12	6	
CLUB JACKETS, Silk Lined	39	6=2	9	0	
ANGOLA SUITS	25	0=2	4	0	
SLEEPING SUITS, Thin Wool	10	8=0	13	0	
SHIRTS, Linen Fronts, &c., Doz.	40	0=2	10	0	

	Rs.	a.	£	s.	d.
SOFT WHITE GAUZE Shirt for Tennis, &c., &c.	3 for 11	8=0	14	6	
Best Linen COLLARS, 4 Fold, Doz.	6	14=0	8	9	
WHITE DRESS BOWS, Best, ,, ,,	5	12=0	7	6	
WHITE KID GLOVES, French, Pair.	1	14=0	2	4	

THE STERLING QUOTATIONS ARE FOR COMPARISON ONLY.

HOAR & CO., {CASH OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

VIOLET POWDER.

For the use of the Toilet and Nursery, delicately perfumed and absolutely composed of pure ingredients. Non-irritating to the very delicate skins possessing an antiseptic and absorbent qualities, useful in relieving prickly-heat, and is found a perfection as a Powder for Toilet and Nursery. As. 10 and Re. 1. per tin.

CANTHARADINE POMADE.

Stimulating and invigorating, promises growth of hair. Re. 1-4.

DENTIST'S DENTO-DONT.

DENTO-DONT. For the Gums. DENTO-DONT.
DENTO-DONT. For the Teeth. DENTO-DONT.
DENTO-DONT. For the Breath. DENTO-DONT.
Re. 1-4 per bottle.

PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A thorough cleaner and preserver of the Teeth and Gums, As. 12.

VINOLIA

AND ITS PREPARATIONS.

MADON, SONS {23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.} & CO.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8

MADE TO ORDER.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED : CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 32.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.

DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.

Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.

EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' CAMPHOR BALSAM

cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other affections of Chest and Lungs.

Price Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PARKER'S COMPOUND DAMIANA ELIXIR.

Damiana has been largely employed by Physicians for some years past, and the Medical Journals have noted numerous cases in which it has proved itself to be a most useful non-irritating Sexual Tonic. In this preparation other Tonics are combined with the Damiana, which act on the nerves, muscles, and brain, exalting the intellectual faculties.

Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS :—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool ; Delightfully cool ; in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT! CONCERT!! CONCERT!!!

A

GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN
IN THE ROOMS OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
APOLLO BUNDER,
ON
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27TH,
To commence at 9 P. M.
TICKETS, Rs. 1.

Tickets can be obtained at the Doors.
The proceeds of the Concert will be devoted to the New Organ Fund of the Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LIMITED.
ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 20th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1892, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1892.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1892-93 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 26th October to 10th November, 1892, both days inclusive.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1892, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before the Shareholders, showing the manner in which the WINDING-UP has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by an Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator shall be disposed of.—Dated Bombay, this 24th day of October, 1892.

N. J. GAMUDIA,
Liquidator.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Esplanade Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1892, at 3-15 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1892, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2.—To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 16th November, 1892, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RUSTOMJEE SHAPURJEE SAWYER and MANECKJEE SHAPURJEE SAWYER have contracted to SELL the undermentioned properties to our client Mr. JALBHOY ARDESIR SETT. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said properties or either of them or any part or parts thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 27, Medow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being to the East of Warden Road, Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6885 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, new No. 487, old Survey No 81, and New Survey No. 7106, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Juggonath Narayenjee and partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West by the property of the vendors and a common road, 18 feet wide, in the middle of that property leading from the said Warden Road to the land and premises now being described, on or towards the North by the property appurtaining to the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy Sawyer, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, which said premises are (with others) assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Warden Road, Street Nos. 1 and 2, and D Ward No 3522 and 3523, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Rustomjee Shapurjee Sawyer or their tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said vendors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the well standing therein, situate, lying, and being to the East of Warden Road, Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 789 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of the Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, new No 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the common road leading from the said Warden Road to the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the West by the property of Nagindas Doolubhdas, on or towards the North by the property of Hajee Isoof Mahomed Sooleman, and on or towards the south by the common road aforesaid, and beyond that the property of the vendors, which said premises are (with others) assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Warden Road, Street Nos. 1 and 2, and D. Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523, and were formerly in the occupation of Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and the said Rustomjee Shapoorjee Sawyer or their tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said vendors.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of October, 1892.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, & KOLA,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MANAGERS of Railway Libraries, Local and Up-Country, are requested to note that the following Newspapers and Magazines are read by the Subscribers of the Bombay Circulating Library, which can be supplied to them on most advantageous terms obtainable on application :—

CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND REVIEWS.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS:—

CATHOLIC :—	ILLUSTRATED :—
Catholic Times.	Graphic.
Tablet.	Illustrated London News.
Weekly Register.	Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic.
COMMERCIAL :—	MEDICAL :—
Fair-Play.	New York Medical Journal.
	British Medical Journal.
ENGINEERING :—	Lancet.
Engineer.	POLITICS :—
Engineering.	Mail (Tri-weekly.)
	Pall Mall Budget.
EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE :—	Public Opinion.
	Saturday Review.
Dublin Weekly Freeman.	St. James's Budget.
Home News.	Weekly London Times.
Overland Mail.	SATIRICAL :—
HUMOROUS :—	Funny Folks.
Tit-Bits.	London Figaro.
SCIENTIFIC :—	Punch.
Athenæum.	SOCIETY :—
Scientific American.	Truth.
Scientific American Supplement.	Vanity Fair.
	World.
English Mechanic and World of Science.	SPORTING :—
	Field.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

CATHOLIC :—	MEDICAL :—
	Birmingham Medical Journal.
Catholic Fireside.	Dublin Medical Journal.
Catholic Missions	Edinburgh Medical Journal.
Catholic World.	
Lamp.	Practitioner.
Merry England.	MISCELLANEOUS :—
Month.	Chamber's Journal.
	Cornhill Magazine.
ENGINEERING :—	Family Herald.
Marine Engineer.	Longman's Magazine.
	MacMillan's Magazine.
FASHIONS :—	REVIEWS :—
Young Ladies' Journal.	Contemporary Review.
	Fortnightly Review.
ILLUSTRATED:—	National Review.
Cassell's Family Magazine.	Nineteenth Century.
Harper's Monthly Magazine.	TEXTILE :—
	Textile Journal of Fabrics.
Leisure Hour.	Textile Manufacturer.

N.B.—The Manager is prepared to offer his Economical Scheme to the Agents and Auditors of Railway Companies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

RICARDO'S EXCHANGE REMEDY.

A GOLD STANDARD WITHOUT GOLD COINAGE.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WITH reference to the NOTIFICATION, dated 14th October, 1892 Notice is hereby given that the measurement of the articles "BRAN in BAGS" and "CASTOR SEED" will be resumed in the Godowns of Messrs Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 11 A. M.

By Order of the Committee,
J. L. SYMONS,
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 25th October, 1892.

TO BE LET

A LARGE, AIRY, COMMODIOUS SECOND FLOOR, at Hornby Row; also a top floor in Elphinstone Circle from 1st November. For Rent and particulars apply

WILMOT and Co.,
House Agents.

TO BE LET.—Several HOUSES, SHOPS, and OFFICES in Fort, Colaba, Byculla, and Malabar Hill, For Rent and particulars apply to

WILMOT and Co.,
House Agents, Hornby Row.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned DOSABHAI MERWANJI HIRANA, in the firm of D. R. UMRIGAR and Co., as Mill Store and General Merchants, CEASED on 13th November, 1890, and that of the Undersigned BOMANJI FRAMJI, on the 31st October, 1891, and since then the business has been carried on by the Undersigned D. R. Umrigar alone under the name of D. R. Umrigar and Co., who will receive and pay all debts due and owing to or by the said Firm.

D. RASTAMJI UMRIGAR,
BOMANJI FRAMJI,
DOSSABHAI MERWANJI HIRANA.

Bombay, 25th October, 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on TUESDAY, 15th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of Indigenous Stores, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil, and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the Broad and Meter Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1893, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2.—Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One Thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5.—If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 Per Cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 Per Cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6.—All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, October 20, 1892.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.
Yours affectionately,
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel. E. E.

III.
Extract.
ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c..
Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.
G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30 The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES,
ELECTRIC BELLS,
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, BATTERIES,
MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS,
AND OTHER
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY are prepared to undertake the ERECTION of TELEPHONE LINES and TELEPHONIC INSTALLATIONS for Native States, Corporations, Companies or Private Individuals. Estimates furnished on application.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS.—A large and select assortment of the newest designs in Ladies and Gentlemen's English-made Chains in every style and pattern. Ladies' Albert, Queen and Princess Chains from Rs. 38. Gentlemen's single and double Alberts from Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

TENTS of various kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, Pichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure, New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

CABINET ORGANINA, Second-hand with 4 music rolls and case, Rs. 40. These are sweet-toned organs and each music roll is 10 to 25 feet long.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by a young English Gentleman, lately arrived from London, SITUATION as TUTOR, in a private family, speaks French and German fluently, and can give best references. Apply to "P G," care of this Office.

WANTED, First-Class PRESSMAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and Servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

VISITORS to MATHERAN are requested to notice that Mr. J. X. PINTO has not given up his Hotel, which is NOW OPEN under his personal supervision. Address J. X. PINTO, Pinto's Hotel, Matheran.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL, well known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is NOW OPEN to VISITORS, who may rely on Mr. De SOUZA'S well served Table. Terms Moderate.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady—trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TENNIS REQUISITES.—Ayre's Championship Tennis Bats, Rs. 12-8 each; The Demon Rs. 11-8 each; Perfect Seamless Tennis Balls Rs. 10-8 per dozen; Champion Balls Rs. 10-8 per dozen; Holdfast Tennis Shoes Rs. 6-8 per pair.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxiscias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., LD., 18, Marine Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FOR OFFICERS.—Military Brush Cases, Solid Leather, containing two Brushes and Comb, neat and strong, Rs. 9-8; large size, Rs. 12-8 cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 25th instant till the 25th November next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th October, 1892.

REWARD Rs. 50

WILL be given to any one finding or giving CLUE to a Note of Rs. 500, No. S-31 48876 of 8th April, 1884, of the Bombay Circle, to the undersigned within three months from this date.

FRANCIS ALLEN & Co
44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 17th October, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED	„ 3,70,000
RESERVES AND REST	„ 5,55,867

A BRANCH of this BANK will be OPENED in Esplanade Road, on the premises recently vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.

Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.

By order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 15 LOTS of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th October, 1892.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 26th October, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1892.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting to be held this day an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to consider the request of the Attornies to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent as per Report posted to the Shareholders by Registered Post on 19th October 1892.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th October to 2nd November, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. S. KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent,
By JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
His Attorneys.

Bombay, 19th October, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Carolinas," and all the leading brands, from Rs 25 per 100 upwards.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima, Prima Qualite." Rs. 6-8 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DUTCH CIGARS.—Mild, well-flavoured easy draught, superb finish, and cheap.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CONDITIONERS.—To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos. Convenient, portable, and unbreakable. Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½-lb Tins, Re. 1 and Rs. 1-14 per Tin, respectively.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment just arrived per s. s. "Ganges" of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, Aristotype, and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES, for Hill Stations and Cold Latitudes; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Settees, &c., all of the first quality and newest shapes.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, Sheeting, &c.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the Estates. Splendid value.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COFFEE (in berry).—High-grown Indian superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 7lbs. nett.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rheir.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ...	...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	...£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL	£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,* and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
FOR PRINTING ON SILVER.

	Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.		Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.
C. D' Visite...	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet.........	0 4	0 6	12 by 10......	1 0	1 4
½ by 6½........	0 6	0 8	15 by 12......	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE............ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 498 High Holborn, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,038½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	520 137½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	515 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	96¼
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	500
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	315
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	622½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1:	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		425
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,095

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	515
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	402½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,370
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,580
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	1,36½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,330
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	540
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	89
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1085
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23¾	242
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	00
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	181
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	Re. 1	18½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-8	
China Leaf	"	24-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-8	"
Do. do. new	"	24-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-4	
Bombay do.	"	25-2	
English Sovereigns	"	15-12	
Do. Drazons	"	15-11	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	319	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Akote Cotton Ginning Company, 3 p.m.
Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.
Indian Currency Association, Bombay Branch, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Riversdale (s), from Marmagoa. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi ; Henry Bolckow (s), Busreh ; and Kangra (s), Calcutta, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Netherby Hall left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 6-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 27th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahady entered, and the s. s. Douro left the dock on Monday ; and the s. s. Bendo, Riversdale, Henry Bolckow, ship Imberhorn, and J. G. Patrick Stewart entered, and the s. s. Neera left yesterday.

A MISSING LAD.—Waman Bhanoo, a Hindoo lad, aged about 14 years, living with his nephew in Peerkhan Lane, left home, on Monday afternoon, and has not since returned. The lad had on his person a gold earring when he left home.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read :—" A Note on two Idiots," by Veterinary Captain J. Mills, Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay, (illustrated). This note could not be read at the last meeting for want of time, and discussion on the manuscripts of the late Mr. Edward Tyrrell Leith.

A CASE OF OPIUM-POISONING.—Yesterday evening, Alfred McCallaugh, a European, residing at Parel Road, was found lying unconscious in his bed. His wife called her brother-in-law, who took him to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that he had been suffering from the effects of opium-poisoning. Restoratives were at once applied, and the patient regained consciousness, but he was not able to speak. His wife stated that he had been drinking hard for the last two or three days, and he was at present unemployed. He came to Bombay from Mhow about a year ago.

DARING BURGLARS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Roberts brought up on remand one Kustoor Wassajee and Chundria Mulhari, charged with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, on the 28th of August last, the property of two Marwarees. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. Walker, solicitor, defended the first accused. The police officer stated that he had been able to secure only three silver and two gold bars from two Marwarees alleged to be the produce of the melting of the ornaments sold by the accused. As there were no ornaments to be identified, and not sufficient evidence to convict the accused, the Magistrate discharged the accused on both the charges.

A DISHONEST CART DRIVER.—Chunmo Appa Sungappa, of Cutch Bhuj, muccadam, in the service of the Port Trust, reports that on Saturday his servant cleared sixty-two bags of groundnuts from the shed in the Prince's Dock, which were loaded in six labour-carts, and the muccadam directed the drivers to convey the goods to Mandvi. One of the carts, containing eleven bags, valued at Rs. 125, did not arrive at its destination. The matter being reported to the police at about 7 o'clock in the evening, the complainant was referred to the dock police, who on enquiry found that the cart in question did pass that day out of the north gate of the dock, and that the owner of the cart had on that day previous reported to the Byculla Police office that the plate of his cart was missing.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ramchunder Mahdoo, *alias* Lokijo Mahdoo, against whom there are two previous convictions, was placed before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, charged with breaking into the house of a native woman and committing theft therefrom of two silver anklets and a bundle of clothing. The woman raised an alarm, and a neighbour came to her assistance, and seized hold of the accused. Shortly after another neighbour also came to the spot, and the two men held the accused till the arrival of a police constable, who took the accused into custody. The accused denied the charge, saying that the police constable arrested him outside in the lane, and not in the house, and that he had not a pice on his person. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNGRATEFUL WOMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Sitabai laid a charge against the man whose mistress she had been for the past twenty-five years of the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at between Rs. 600 and Rs. 700. She stated that the accused forcibly removed the ornaments from her person on the 4th instant at midnight. The accused denied the charge, and stated that the woman had deposited the ornaments in question with another paramour with whom she meditated a flight subsequently, and that she (the complainant) had actually been arrested on the platform of the Musjid Railway station with this very same man where they were on the point of taking train. The Magistrate discredited the story of the complainant as to the alleged theft, and dismissed the case.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.—Yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock, about 175 females employed in the Reeling Department of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills struck work owing to some reduction brought about in their wages by the agents, Messrs. Jadowji Raghowji and Co., about eighteen months ago. In consequence of the New Factory Act the Mills are closed every Sunday, and thereby the piece-workers are losers. The strikers at the above mills applied to the agents to recompense them for such loss, but as their request was not complied with they refused to work yesterday, and rushed out of the mill premises and showed signs of a breach of peace. Information was conveyed to the police and Acting Superintendent Nolan at once repaired to the scene, and took all precautions to stop any row taking place. Nearly half the number of strikers have rejoined their work since yesterday afternoon, and it is expected that those who hold out as yet will resume their work to-day.

BREACH OF THE ARMS ACT.—Before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Meer Abdul Ally, Superintendent of the Detective Police, and Superintendent Brewin yesterday placed one Bahadur Oomer, a servant to H. H. the Raja of Baria, who is for some time past putting up in a bungalow at Malabar Hill, on a charge of having in his possession a Martini-Henry rifle and 3,500 Martini cartridges, the property of the Bombay Government, without a permit from the Commissioner of Police. On Tuesday afternoon the police, on certain information, arrested the accused in a victoria, carrying with him the rifle and the ammunition, in the compound of a bungalow, at Chowpatti, and as he could not give a satisfactory explanation as to how he came in possession of them, the police took him in custody. Mr. Brewin applied for a postponement for a week as the police had not completed the enquiry, and further asked that the accused might be allowed to remain in police custody. The Magistrate accordingly granted the postponement.

POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, two Surti Banias, named Dalichand Nanchand, aged 35 years, and Dongersi Hakamchand, aged 25 years, the first accused having a shop of second-hand brass and copper at Gulalwadi, and the second, a broker, were placed on a charge of having in their possession nine pieces of brass belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Mr. Moroji Cashinath, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that on the 22nd instant a police constable arrested the second accused on suspicion when the property was found in his possession. Mr. J. D. Gonsalves, assistant storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway Company, identified the pieces as belonging to the Company, and said that such pieces were not sold. Mr. Morojee, on behalf of the accused, urged that the first accused had a shop in second-hand brass and copper for the last fourteen years, and he often used to purchase such things from auction and also from private individuals and these pieces might have been received in one of such transactions. His Worship ordered the property to be returned to the Railway Company, and warned and discharged the accused.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—Constable Sloane yesterday charged one Ramchandra Mahadeo *alias* Locajee Mahadeo, a notorious character, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, who had two previous convictions of house-breaking and theft of some ornaments and wearing apparel, the property of a Hindu woman, named Lakshmi, the wife of Bapu Vithu, living on the first storey of a house, at Ripon Road. On the 22nd instant, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the complainant locked up her room and went out. On returning she found the lock from her door missing, and the door closed from inside. One Nellu Vithu entered the room from a window, and arrested the accused in the complainant's room, when he was trying to remove the property. Two boxes were forced open, and the property was tied up in bundles. The matter being reported to the police, it was found that the accused had some of the ornaments in his possession, and had also four duplicate keys, one of which fitted the lock. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted two previous convictions. His Worship, on the evidence, convicted and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT BY A RAILWAY GUARD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Purshotam Babaji, prosecuted one T. Colvelle, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, for assaulting him on the 13th instant. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and the accused was undefended. From the evidence it appeared that the complainant was a daily passenger; on the day in question he was travelling by the 12-30 o'clock train from Dadar to Victoria Terminus. After the complainant had got into a third class compartment, the accused, who was a guard in charge of the train, came and asked the complainant to shut the door. The complainant refused to do so, and said that it was the guard's duty. Colvelle, thereupon, spat in the complainant's face, when Purshotum said that it was very ungentlemanly on his part. Colvelle entered the compartment, and struck the complainant with the flagstick, causing a wound right across the right eye, and also gave some blows on the nose, and pulled him out of the train. Dr. Easdeo, House Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, stated that Purshotam Babaji was brought to the hospital on the 13th instant, when there was a contused wound outside the right eye, probably caused by a stick, and also a wound on the nose, there were no bruises, and it seemed to be a clean cut. Two more witnesses corroborated the statement of the complainant. The accused in his defence urged that it was not for a European to spit on a man's face, the complainant was attempting to jump into the train while in motion, and he pulled him off with a view to save his life, the complainant ought to have rather thanked him than summoned him. He admitted that the complainant had a cut on his forehead, and that might have been caused by his falling against the sharp edge of the compartment or hitting against the iron handle. His Worship on the evidence convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, but the accused asked for imprisonment instead of a fine, and the Magistrate sentenced him to eight days' simple imprisonment.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

BURMA RICE CROP PROSPECTS, 1892-93.

SUMMARY of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th September 1892 in the 10 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma :—

According to the first reports, dated the 7th October 1892, the area under rice in the 10 chief rice-producing districts this year is 4,417,789 acres as compared with 4,240,752, the area actually cultivated last year, the net increase being 1,77,037 acres. All districts show an increase.

The increases are largest in Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Thongwa, and are due to ordinary extensions of cultivation and to a decrease in the fallow area.

Crop prospects are everywhere reported to be good, and if the weather continues favourable, a very good crop is expected.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

The following letter regarding the prospects of the cotton crop for 1892 is published in the "Central Provinces Gazette" :—In the account submitted by me six weeks ago, prospects were described as excellent. It was at that time assumed that there would be the usual break in September. But from the middle of August to the end of September, rain fell in frequent and heavy showers and the ground had no opportunity of becoming sufficiently dry to permit of the usual hoeing and weeding. And in places where cotton is grown on heavy land (which includes of course the areas usually most productive), the plants lost leaf and became sickly. Indeed at the end of September prospects looked far from satisfactory. The fine weather which has now set in has, however, immensely improved matters, and I consider that a full average outturn may be expected. The district reports which are abstracted in the appended paper do not give so hopeful a view. But it must be remembered firstly, that these reports were despatched very shortly after the weather cleared and before the full effect of the change could be appreciated ; and, secondly, that in spite of frequent instructions to the contrary, reporting Officers very generally look upon 12 annas and not 16 annas as representing an average outturn.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending the 15th October, 1892, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

Daniel Edward Bishop, of New York County and State of New York, United States of America, for a Rail-Joint. Albert Legg and Charles Ward Weston, residing at Milton, in the County of Ulster and State of New York, for improvements in sewing machines. Leon Raphael Lecellier, of Villedieu Manche, France, Manufacturer, for improvements in locks. James George Bellairs, of the Berenag Tea Company, Berenag, Kumaon, in the North-West Provinces, Tea Planter, for an improved process of steaming and moulding tea and in machinery and apparatus therefor.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

John MacPherson, Plumber and Sanitary Engineer, Proprietor of the Rangoon Plumbing Company, 13 A, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, for the improvement and better construction of water closets pans and traps called the "Anti-splash closet." Filed 13th July 1892.) John Bennett, care of Messrs. Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk Street, East, Pall Mall, London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great Britain, Gentleman, for an improved roof tile and method of laying and fixing the same on roof framings (to be called Bennett's Patent storm-proof roof tiling). Thomas Toussaint Watson, Assistant Loco. Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Jubulpore, Central Provinces, India, for an improved method of arranging and suspending punkahs, whereby a rocking motion is imparted to punkahs, in addition to the ordinary pendulum swing. (Filed 7th October 1892.) James Charles Potter, of Pawtucket, in the State of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, Manufacturer of Cotton Mill Machinery, for improvements in feeding mechanism for machinery for opening, cleaning, and preparing cotton or fibrous material. (Filed 13th October 1892. James Charles Potter, of Pawtucket, in the State of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, Manufacturer of Cotton Mill Machinery, for improvements in feeding mechanism for machinery for opening and preparing cotton or other fibrous material. (Filed 13th October 1892.)

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have decided that the fees admissible for examiners in subjects at garrison classes shall be provided by and dealt with by the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

THE Government of India have decided to allow a retaining fee of Rs. 300 to an examiner in the Russian language for setting questions in Russian for candidates at the examination in that language. This allowance will be granted irrespective of whether any examination in that language is held or not.

MAJOR C. E. SAWYER, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, has been directed to proceed to Dhond to select a camping ground there as a temporary Rest Camp for the No. 13 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, proceeding from Mhow to Secunderabad, and for the 22nd Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, from Secunderabad to Mhow. The two batteries, while passing through Dhond, will be rationed by the Poona Commissariat, and on their departure therefrom the Rest Camp will be broken up, and the tent equippage will be returned to the Poona Depot.

THE Government of India approve of passages being given via the Cape of Good Hope to soldiers suffering from serious illness when there is any chance of their recovery, and the following rule for the grant of such passages has been promulgated :—Passages via the Cape of Good Hope, in private vessels, may be granted to soldiers in cases of very serious illness, when the course is recommended by the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Army, in consultation with the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay District. In such cases it must be distinctly stated that passage in a troopship *via* the Suez Canal is dangerous, and that a long sea voyage is essentially necessary.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Riversdale, 1,311 tons, Captain Edward Peck, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Marmugao, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE Bombay and Persian S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F E Hardcastle, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 31 cases opium, 165 horses, 60 syces and 61 deck passengers.

THE B S I N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Katiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr Ferguson, Mr and Mrs Hosking and 2 children, Lieut Sangster, Mrs Nazareth and 219 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut H E Foster, Surgeon-Captain F W Marks, Rev and Mrs Buth, Mrs Popworth, Nurse Cobb, Mr and Mrs Falconer and 100 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. R. Head	2913	McCalmont	E	J Heyn
" Drachenfels	1806	Tegge	K	Glade & Co.
" Neera		Nakoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
" Aldgate	2208	Smith	N	K Nixon & Co
" Safari	891	Asthausen	P	F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Sabarmati.........Nacoda.........Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Formosa	2159	Baker	4	P & O Co
" Valetta	2781	Briscoe	5	P & O Co
" Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	A L S N Co
" Lycia	2116	McNay	10	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" N. Hall	3139	Hoo t	12	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co
" City of Perth	2605	Swan	16	Sir C Forbes & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Tuesday, October 25.)

S.S. Bendo......... 2280 ...Campbell.........Captain.

(Wednesday, October 26.)

Ship Inberhorne......... 2012 ...Hansom.........Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Riversdale (s)	Peck	Marmugoa, Oct 23.
25	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, Oct 22.
	Henry Bolckow (s).	Hardcastle	Busreh, Oct 11.
	Kangra (s)	....	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi via K. Coast.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Valetta, for London, &c.
" Riversdale, for Dunkirk, Hull and Liverpool.
" Bhima, for Singapore.
" Henry Bolckow, for Aden, Jedda, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Netherby Hall s—5 cases scap, H M Hassum ; 150 cases candles, Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy ; 50 cases school slates, Ebramjee Dawoodbhoy ; 107 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy.

Persia s—225 boxes bar-soap, Abdoolally Shaikadum ; 200 drums caustic soda, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—21 cases writing papers, N Cumroodin ; 15 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 100 kegs paint of sorts, H Shaik Adum and Co ; 15 cases provisions, &c, Bolton and Co ; 19 cases printing papers, G Claridge and Co ; 5 cases quinine, H M Suleman and Sons ; 12 cases cheese, &c, B Nuzeraliy ; 10 cases tobacco, Essoofally Russooljee ; 53 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Brothers ; 12 cases provisions, &c, Phillips and Co.

Formosa s—18 cases stationery, &c, N Cumroodin.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—50 cases matches, E Allybhoy ; 100 drums linseed oil, E E Kurwa ; 55 drums linseed oil and 337 kegs paint of sorts, T F Bengallee ; 50 drums linseed oil, H Shaik Adum and Co ; 6 cases matches, E Allybhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—207 cases writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood ; 7 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co ; 16 cases lamps, R Ditmar ; 10 cases playing cards, M H Gunee ; 6 cases glassware, Abdool Hoossein Rahimbhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Netherbey Hall s—54 cases clocks, Choonilal Chaganlal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 1,009 cwts oilseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co ; 17 cases indigo, Ghella Cullianjee ; 250 cwts coir yars, P Govindjee ; 50 bales old gunnies and 5 bales hemp ropes, W and A Graham and Co ; 150 cwts coiryan, L Maneckchand.

FOR LONDON.

Valetta s—1,750 cwts methiseed, 501 cwts long dall and 300 cwts mussoor and dall, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 22 cwts deer horns and 3 cases peacock feathers, J M Remtoola ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Rali Brothers ; 300 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey, 20 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co ; 12 cases ingigo, The Bombay Co ; 17 cwts fishmaws, R Fazul ; 50 cwts deer horns, and 69 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 20 bales carpets, H S Lalljee and Co ; 12 bales carpets, A M Gulam-hoosein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ramoro Head s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 175 bales hemp and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Allimahomed, and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 250 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Lycia s—2,000 cwts rapseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lycia s—2,000 cwts rapseed, Volkart Bros ; 300 cwts rapeseed, Abdulla Allymahomed and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—500 cwts fennelseed, A Allimahomed and Co ; 290 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Aldgate s—25 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Valetta s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—501 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Imperatrix s—160 cwts barley, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bancoora s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Formosa s—5 bales piece-goods, E S Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales twist, The Bombay National Mnfg Co ; 7 bales twist, L Chuttoo ; 10 cwts sharkfins, N Miani ; 44 cwts wheat flour ; and 208 cwts wheat, E Abdoola ; 3 cwts genda horns and 21 cwts charolee, M Dawoodbhoy ; 40 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 30 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 71 cwts sharkfins, H S Mahomed ; 45 bysabole, Rowjee Canjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Formosa s—91 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers ; 7½ chests opium, Johurmul Moolchand.

FOR KOBE.

Formosa s—20 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Formosa s—50 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Saigon-Bangkok line right.

Telegrams for Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, North China and Japan can now by sent via Madras.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th inst.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban, at or about 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at 7 p.m. on Sunday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th October, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	3	29 a.m.	28	16
Teheran	25	2	36 p.m.	...	10
Suez	25	2	40 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 25th October, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	9	..	1
" Kurrachee	...	21	...	1
" Madras	..	14	...	1

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Dundee in the Victoria Dock this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(Week ending October 21.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jabalpur	55	20	Nasik	27	67
Raver	29	97	Deolalee	32	37
Nimbora	39	33	Ghoti	68	18
Bhadli	33	25	Nargaon	39	1
Jalgaon	34	74	Warrengaon	41	25
Sirsoli	34	47	Hoodgi	29	61
Mhasawad	45	42	Mohol	24	95
Maheji	48	68	Madha	37	59
Pachora	44	41	Barsi Road	33	10
Kasgaon	48	94	Keim	29	81
Naidongri	38	60	Jehur	23	13
Challisgaon	40	14	Pomulwari	25	71
Nandgaon	35	40	Dexal	21	95
Munmad	34	68	Lanowli	177	6:
Lassalgaon	36	69	Dhond	30	14
Kerwadi	25	93	Talegaon	40	56

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF OCTOBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·847	W	1	86·6	62·6	45	...	22·79	—3·43
Agra	29·872	N W	3	90·6	58·6	51	...	19·25	—9·18
Cawnpore	29·863	Calm	2	88·0	56·5	67	...	33·35	..
Allahabad	29·823	N W	2	90·0	66·9	59	..	30·90	—2·35
Jhansi	29·868	Calm	1	90·4	60·7	45	..	37·17	—0·15
Jacobabad	29·796	S E	1	97·0	53·5	39	...	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·819	W S W	10	94·5	64·5	81	..	11·58	+5·27
Jeypore	29·872	Calm	3	91·3	54·5	52	..	49·61	+23·31
Ajmere	29·899	Calm	2	88·8	52·2	64	..	19·21	—1·78
Deesa	29·855	E N E	8	92·8	58·9	38	..	41·13	+16·15
Bhuj	29·794	Calm	6	92·1	67·4	86	...	9·93	—6·25
Rajkot	29·840	Calm	4	89·9	59·9	57	...	28·35	—1·20
Veraval	29·816	N	7	94·2	65·0	67	..	16·47	..
Neemuch	29·883	S E	4	87·3	53·8	42	..	34·35	+3·73
Indore	29·853	Calm	2	84·5	60·1	85	..	33·70	—0·45
Saugor	29·857	S E	1	80·8	65·2	62	..	47·19	+6·25
Jubbulpore	29·885	Calm	1	79·4	68·2	92	0·08	51·87	—2·99
Hoshangabad	29·854	E N E	6	76·8	66·8	71	0·09	51·63	—4·32
Khandwa	29·845	N E	5	79·2	70·2	88	...	41·98	+10·25
Raipur	29·813	E N E	3	84·5	73·6	92	0·50	46·03	—4·11
Nagpur	29·858	N N E	5	81·4	69·4	94	0·26	40·52	—6·11
Amraoti	29·836	E	4	79·5	67·3	95	1·22	45·02	+11·16
Akola	29·824	N E	4	84·0	69·3	95	1·61	48·68	+14·31
Surat	29·806	N W	F	91·1	68·0	69	...	55·03	+12·24
Malegaon	29·815	E N E	5	83·9	68·7	71	0·01	36·13	+11·28
Bombay	29·781	E	5	84·3	76·7	92	..	94·33	+18·04
Poona	29·805	Calm	4	79·1	69·9	93	1·74	47·28	+23·51
Sholapur	29·789	E S E	7	86·2	71·0	90	0·06	30·60	—0·62
Ratnagiri	29·781	S E	3	82·4	73·9	89	0·62	143·87	+36·36
Belgaum	29·788	N W	4	76·3	66·3	88	1·17	48·63	+7·86
Goa	29·818	N	8	83·1	72·4	95	0·37	136·85	...
Karwar	29·804	W	2	84·2	69·8	95	1·03	138·84	+18·20
Mangalore	29·872	Calm	1	79·8	73·9	93	1·19	115·55	+3·39
Calicut	29·863	E N E	6	82·7	71·7	94	1·71	114·41	+21·34
Cochin	29·885	E S E	M	85·2	73·7	86	0·21	103·92	+16·01
Bangalore	29·892	W S W	5	81·2	63·0	85		19·97	—5·06
Secunderabad	29·838	S	3	85·6	70·4	90	0·28	42·68	+15·87
Masuliptm.	29·821	N	4	86·5	77·1	91	0·02	51·71	+23·01
Bellary	29·825	S	4	89·4	72·0	82	0·29	20·09	+6·84
Cuddapah	29·826	E N E	..	85·5	74·5	75	0·03	39·07	+16·78
Madras	29·822	S S W	5	88·2	78·1	89	..	32·65	+8·51
Coimbatore	29·844	S W	4	90·3	70·8	82	...	6·81	—3·08
Trichinopoly	29·841	W	3	86·0	75·9	67	..	22·97	+7·38
Negapatam	29·804	W N W	1	84·9	76·7	68	...	18·15	—0·01
Colombo	29·894	W S W	14	84·0	76·0	77	0·27	21·27	—11·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

During the past 24 hours the barometric changes have been large and show a brisk to rapid fall over nearly the whole country. The distribution continues to be very irregular, readings being highest at Ajmere, Neemuch and Jubbulpore, Mysore, Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, and lowest in the Bombay Presidency. Gradients are moderately steep between Goa and Mangalore and light in other places. Winds are cyclonic in the Bombay Presidency and at Bellary, Secunderabad, Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Amraoti, Karwar and Calicut and 8 at Bellary and Bombay. The day and night temperature variations continue to be irregular and the minimum temperature shows an excess in several places in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and the Central Provinces. The highest temperature in the shade was 79° at Jacobabad and the lowest 52° at Ajmere. The atmosphere is still very damp in Berar, the Central Provinces, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Indore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. The skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, where they are clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Poona (1·74"), Calicut (1·71"), Akola (1·61"), Amraoti (1·22"), Mangalore (1·19"), Belgaum (1·17"), Karwar (1·03"), and light to moderate showers at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam; Bellary and Cuddapah. A large low pressure area lies over the Bombay Presidency and off the West Coast between Veraval and Karwar, and as the winds are cyclonic, the weather continues to be suspicious and very unsettled there. In this low pressure area the barometer is abnormally very low, the deficiency amounting to between one and two-tenths. On the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay the pressure values are such as generally obtain in the monsoon season and conditions are favourable for more or less rain on that coast. In Berar, the Central Provinces, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, the air is damp and further rain is still likely.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA OCTOBER 25.

Pressure has decreased throughout the whole India region, the fall being brisk generally and rapid in the North-West; readings are relatively high over the North-West and Central Provinces and eastern Rajputana and over Burma, and relatively low off the Madras coast, off the Bombay coast, and over the Western Punjab ; but pressure differences are small. Winds vary very largely in direction, but are generally moderate in force. Temperature has fallen fast in central stations and changed irregularly elsewhere : mean temperature low except in Bengal and Madras. Rain has been general in Burma and parts of Bengal, west of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces and some showers in Madras.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th October, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·740
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·908
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·2
General Directions of Wind*	SE, E, SE, WNW, NW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	131
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	1·89
" " year	94·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th Oct.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 24.

10 p.m. .... 79·8

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

6 a.m. .... 77·3
10 a.m. .... 82·2
2 p.m. .... 83·2
4 p.m. .... 81·4

IN the course of a recent trial in France a letter was read from a man named Turpin, a chemist, under sentence of five years' imprisonment as a spy, giving directions to a friend with a view to establishing a secret correspondence with him while in prison. This has led to an official inquiry on the subject on the part of the French authorities, and some strange revelations have been obtained from certain convicts. It appears that when information has to be conveyed to a prisoner a formal letter containing apparently nothing but a few trivial facts of a personal nature is forwarded to the prison. This is read by the Governor, who stamps it, and allows it to be handed on to the man to whom it is addressed. The latter, however, is aware that there is another letter to be read within the lines, this being written in milk, and being easily decipherable on being rubbed over with an old slipper or a dirty finger. It has been found that at one prison there was a regularly concerted system of signalling from cell to cell by tapping upon gas pipes, ventilation shafts, and even sewer conduits. One of the most ingenious forms of secret writing consists in leaving letters out of words as though the writer were illiterate. The recipient has only to make a note of the missing letters, and they are found to form whole words and sentences.

THE PLANET MARS.

DIM though his glories may appear in comparison with the dazzling radiance of Jupiter, the planet Mars still affords a spectacle of great beauty and interest in the evening and midnight sky. Unlike the larger orb which is now approaching opposition, our next-door neighbour in the solar system is steadily retreating from us, his brightness being little more than one-third of what it was two months ago. The loss of brilliance is, however, partly compensated for by the increased altitude of the planet in the heavens and the observers in this country who were unable to secure a good view of Mars at the time of opposition, owing to his proximity to the horizon, can now direct their telescopes with a better prospect of success. Although the reports from the American and from Continental Observatories afford no very material addition to our knowledge of the permanent features on the surface of the planet, they supply us with several details of great value and interest respecting the climate of a brother world. With regard to the so-called canals, discovered by Professor Schiaparelli in 1877, the accounts are, we must admit, somewhat contradictory. By three of the Californian observers in charge of the great Lick telescope, it was asserted that one of the channels was certainly double. At Peru the observer stated on the other hand that, although many canals were seen, they were all single. The latter statement seems the more credible of the two when we remember that on previous occasions the doubling of the mysterious marks was only observed when the northern hemisphere of Mars was approaching the late spring-time, a condition of things which has not existed recently. The most generally accepted explanation of these canals seems to be that they are genuine water-courses, single in one portion of the Martian year, but rendered double by the melting of the winter snows. Professor Pickering, in charge of the Peru Observatory, has recently discovered two mountain ranges near the planet's south pole. He also asserts that on August 5 snow fell in the equatorial mountain regions, covering two of the summits, and that two days later the disappearance of the white patches seemed to indicate that the snow had melted. A further account from the same observer states : "I have seen eleven lakes, varying in size. These lakes branched out in dark lines, connecting them with two large dark areas, like seas, but not blue. There has been much local disturbance in the clouds round the planet since the snow melted, as is evident from the dense clouds which were concentrated within our area. These clouds were not white, but yellowish in colour, and transparent sarent," Discoveries such as these afford additional evidence of much value respecting the close similarity which exists between Mars and our own world. Each globe would appear to have its seas, its continents, its water-courses and even its atmosphere, and however much imagination may be to blame, it is difficult to restrain the notion that the planet, which is in so many respects like our earth, may have its living and intelligent peoples. The constitution of such beings must, however, be vastly different from our own. Even supposing the atmosphere to be of anything like the same density as the earth's, the size of Mars is so small in comparison that the force of gravitation must be very much reduced. In buoyancy and in capacity for enduring labour the inhabitants of Mars would have much the advantage over us, but it seems highly probable that if a human being could be transported to our neighbouring sphere many of his physical functions would be so seriously deranged as to render life altogether impossible.

THE LEGS OF LONDON.

THE arts, they tell us, are dying in our midst ; paint and song and play are dwindling visibly before our eyes. This is not so true, says the *National Review*, but what they touched an extremer point of insignificance thirty years back ; and at least we have one of the arts—the sprightliest, the most jocund—growing day by day into better proportions, and extending the circles of its influence most debonairly. For this England is fast becoming a nation of dancers, and London is even now a town of legs and ankles. It is in the extremes of society that great movements have their origin ; and in this case the tail has wagged the dog. It is not from Mayfair, but from Seven Dials, that the new inspiration is derived. The art has come out of its native home, the halls and the pantomimes, and has got upon the streets ; and here at length you may see Cockaigne turned sprightly and gay. We have learnt to take our pleasures madly, and there is probably no place so wild and frivolous as London at eight o'clock on a summer's evening. It is not in the long and fashionable streets you will find this merriment ; they still retain their dull and sober air of respectability. But in the grimy alleys, in the shabbier squares, in the thoroughfares of the barrow and the hand-organ, the populace is alive and joyous. The contrast with all the dirt and nakedness of the neighbouring courts strikes a passer-by with wonder, and it is odds but he will forthwith consider the lower orders of his capital the brankest and most blithesome in Europe. The traffic has thinned by the fall of evening ; the sun has gone over the chimneys ; and the world is the children's and the organman's. Lithe fantastic creatures, ranging from the age of five to that of fifteen, disport themselves in the narrows of these highways, to the jigging of the instrument. They caper and frolic, most in, some out of, time. Hatless and often stockingless, with ancient and ragged frocks, thick-soled and gaping boots, they twist and entwine, turn and pirouette, and kick by the hour, and their antics are undertaken with a remarkable skill, even with a grace, that is worth the notice ; they embark in dances of the most intricate and occult character—if so be the master of their revels will be gracious to them. You may see a dozen keeping time and line in a maze of their own invention. Their unkempt hair tosses ; their black faces glow with colour ; up go their little heads, and their squalid skirts fly round in elegant curves and sweeps. The bones of these small sprites are elastic and supple, and they wriggle their limbs with the best of *ballerinas*. One down a-sweat and panting, another comes on with equal zest ; and when the organ has exhausted the generosity of the spectators, and is wheeled off to a fresh arena, a calm settles on the street, and the more placid games of the wayside are resumed until the advent of the next musician.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON ATHLETIC SPORTS.

MR CHAMBERLAIN distributed, on Saturday, the 1st ult., the prizes on the occasion of the annual athletic sports of the Birchfield Harriers' Amateur Athletic Club and the Birmingham Local Centre of the National Cyclists' Union, held at Small Heath. In addressing the large crowd of competitors and spectators from the pavilion, he thanked the committee for having given him the opportunity of being present at a very interesting competition. They were men of action, and he hesitated to attempt to offer to them information or advice upon matters upon which they were much more competent to judge than himself, because he did not suppose that in the whole of the United Kingdom there was any man who was less of an athlete than he was. He did not cycle, he did not ride, and he did not walk when he could help it ; he did not play cricket, football, tennis, nor even golf, which, he had been assured, was an indispensable condition of statesmanship. The fact was he did not take any exercise at all. He remembered a little while ago seeing, in *Punch*, a most amusing caricature, in which he was represented as having a sparring match with a certain noble lord, who was a most distinguished politician, and who, in spite of some occasional differences, had always been his very good and very close friend. But he could not help laughing when he saw the cartoon, because he thought if ever what was represented in fun took place in earnest, he should come off very badly indeed. He did not recommend them to imitate his example in regard to physical exercise, and if they did, he could not promise that the results would be equally satisfactory. Although he could not imitate the prowess of the men whom he had seen cycling and running and jumping in a most marvellous and extraordinary manner, he could sympathize with and admire their love of and devotion to sports in the open air. He also believed that the qualities which brought about success in pursuits such as these were also the qualities which had distinguished Englishmen throughout the world, and which had made them the most enterprising travellers and explorers in all distant countries. They were aware that there were some people to whom all this activity was rather distasteful, who appeared to be uncomfortable at the constant extension of our great empire, and whose first object was to scuttle out of our responsibilities as soon as possible. He did not speak to them. He spoke only to those who recognized that a country such as ours must of necessity grow continually, if it was not to go back, and who saw that these great undertakings of ours were connected with our prosperity and with the magnitude of our commerce ; and it was because he believed the qualities they cultivated had made the nation what it was, and would continue to fit the people to discharge the greater responsibilities which might yet fall upon them, that he heartily approved of what he had seen.

THE number of recruits to be called to the colours in Russia this year has been fixed at 262,000. This figure, it is stated, does not include a further force of 2,400 men, who are drawn from the Ter Kuban and Transcaucasian districts, and who will be enrolled in the corps especially established in the Caucasus.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—
22 bales twist.
3 cases white mulls,
3 „ white nainsooks.
2 „ white jacconets and cambrics.
5 bales grey shirtings.
1 case brown half hose.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 26, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., the handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, crockeryware, large size English ice-box, pictures, Hinks' lamps, fancy curtains, etc., the property of Victor Murray, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Adelaide House," Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, one sweet-toned "Patent Repeater Square Pianoforte by J. G. Doring & Co., African parrot, excellent talker and imitator and very quick at learning anything taught him, Hinks lamps, &c., the property of N. N. DEVIDA, Esq., changing his residence.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Narayen Dabookar Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and satinwood inlaid bedroom and toilet-room furniture made to order, also rich library furniture after the Renaissance style, table ornaments and Japanese screens, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, superior Persian carpets, large size mirrors, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of A. E. GOLL, Esq., giving up his bungalow.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BABOOLA TANK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of the late Sorabjee Shapoorjee Billimoria, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz:—
All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, belonging to the estate of the said Sorabji Shapoorjee Billimoria, situate on the North side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the registration district of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 5515, and street No. 18, and bounded on the east by the land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejibhoy, C. S. I., leased to Dewjee Assa and others, on the west by the land belonging to the said estate leased to Sorabji Cawasji Serodia, on the north by the land belonging to the said estate and leased to Dewji Assa and others and on the south by the said Baboola Tank Road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Jeewunbai, widow of Sorabji Shapoorji Billimoria and other tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 26, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Strong second-hand Victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton, convertible into a waggonette.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in harness.
1 bay Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place.
A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

Under instructions from the liquidators, Southwell and Austin, Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 1st November next, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Albert Building, Rampart Row, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade, fittings, furniture, &c., consisting of woolen, cashmere, nuns veil, silk and satin piece-goods, prints, muslin, net, lace, velvet, plush, gauze, tulle, embroidery, schineil, chiffon, check lining cloth, crape, lease, book-muslin, buckram, stockings, socks, a large quantity of flowers and feathers, corsets, hats and bonnets, unmade dresses, silk mittens, sued gloves, parasols, velvet, satin and silk ribbons, shawls, beads, hat ornaments, dresses, skirts, baby's frocks, tape, silk braid, cotton and silk thread, glass-door cupboards, show cases, counters, shelves dress stands, pier glasses, tables, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TRIMBUCK PARSHRAM STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Godaveribai, widow and executrix of the late Manchand Nahana and on account and risk of Bai Goolbai, widow and administratrix of the late Pallonjee Sorabjee Mistry, the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, containing 280 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 1,409, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the western side of Trimback Purashram Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the several tenants of the mortgagor Goolbai, widow, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 150-158 and Ward No. 2367, standing in the name of the said Goolbai, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Trimback Purashram Street aforesaid, on the west by the property of Bhowan Ramjee, on the north by Government ground, and on the south by the property of Hormasji Merwanjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 26, 1892.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL **AND SOEHNE'S**
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, "G" in Diamond.

GIBBS PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED
to LIVERPOOL DOCKS .... 50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE .... 10,000 „
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD ..... 5,000 „
DUBLIN CORPORATION .... 3,000 „
GLASGOW WATERWORKS......... 3,500 „
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS. 9,000 „
BARROW DOCKS....................... 7,000 „ &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineer's testimonials and prices can be obtained from
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.
This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF INDIA.

EDITED BY
SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

THIS work will be ready for delivery early in January next. All orders for Advertisements must be sent, not later than November 30th, to MACMILLAN & Co.'s representative, JOHN A. STAGG, 18, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY; from whom all information as to terms, &c., can be obtained.

Orders for the "Golden Book of India" should be sent at once to the Principal Book-sellers in India.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have as served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

OOMER JUMAL,
Byculla.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LIMITED.
JEYE'S SANITARY POWDER
AND
JEYE'S PERFECT PURIFIER (LIQUID).

DISINFECTANTS, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers, largely used by the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and by Municipalities, Hospitals, Railway and Steamship Companies both in India and England.
Perfect Purifier Supersedes Carbolic and other Disinfectants, being non-poisonous, non-corrosive and stainless in use.
The Company has now received 47 Prize Medals and Awards.
For further particulars and prices apply to the
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.
It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.
Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.
WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasu Press, Calcutta, Bara Nussee Ghoses St.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

ALLAHABAD, the 15th June, 1892.

Dear Sirs,
I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the Excellence, Genuineness, and freshness of the medicine supplied by Messrs. Basu and Nephews, Chemists, No. 41-2 Bagbazar St., Calcutta, for cure of Leprosy, &c. I have found it most efficacious Medicine for sure cure of the obstinate skin diseases.

(Sd.) H. GERRAD.

CALCUTTA, 12th August 1892.
MESSRS. BASU AND NEPHEWS,
Chemists and Sole Agents, Bagbazar Street.
Dear Sirs,
I have no hesitation in saying that your LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC for LEPROSY has been found wonderfully efficacious in the diseases arising from effects of Mercury and other foul matter.
Yours Faithfully,
(Sd.) A. INDRA.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,'
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

AT last Friday's quotation of 39 7-16d. per oz., Bar Silver was unchanged in value yesterday in London; but four cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower, at £65¾. In New York, the metal was ¼ cent lower at 86 cents sellers' price, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 313,000 ounces of Silver, at 86·25 to 86·60 cents per oz. The only change in the London financial quotations wired by Reuter was a further decline of ¼ per cent. in Indian Sterling Loan, at 107¾, Consols and the market rates of discount having shown no further movement. Five lakhs of extra Council Bills on Bombay were allotted at 1s. 3 3-32d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. in the rate last obtained. The Banks' buying rate in India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 13-16d. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The periodical Sheep Skin Sale opened in London yesterday, with prices 1d. per lb. higher.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Arrivals quiet but steady; and Surats steady, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-16d. to 4½d. per lb.; and East Indian Cotton of all descriptions, excepting Bengals (which were unchanged in value), but including Tinnys and Coconadas, were higher to the same extent. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4⅜d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 15-32d. for February-March. The Manchester Market was firm.

A decline of 1-16 cent in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday brought the price down to 8 5-16 cents; and January Futures were 6 points lower, at 8·28 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 58,000 bales; and the total figures for the present new season compare as follows with those in the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts ...	58,000	78,000	72,000
Two days' do	102,000	127,000	121,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,182,000	1,900,000	1,861,000

Only a small business has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day; but the tone has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 300 bales of old Julgaum, at Rs. 172; and 100 old Akola, at Rs. 166; and they have contracted for 200 new Oomrawattee, for January delivery, at Rs. 184. The Mills have contracted for 200 bales of new Julgaum, fer January delivery, at Rs. 181; and they have bought 800 bales of old stuff consisting of 200 each, of Khundwa Ginned, at Rs. 180; and Wudwan, at Rs. 177; 150 each of Pachora, at Rs. 171½; and Compta, at Rs. 160; and 100 Sheagaum, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been steady in tone, with a moderate business passing in both markets; but prices are unchanged except in the case of *Linseed*, which is half-an-anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-6 per cwt. The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	605	bales.
Wheat	23,093	cwt.
Linseed	4,465	„
Rapeseed	6,986	„
Gingelly	6,082	„
Poppyseed	928	„
Groundnuts	515	„
Castorseed	2,254	„
Rice	8,163	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done for ready shipment to Havre and Dunkirk at 15s. per ton; for Marseilles, for November shipment, for Seeds, at 12s. 6d. and for January shipment, at 15s. 6d. for Seeds and Wheat; and for Hull, at 18s. 6d. per ton for Wheat for March shipment. Business has also been done for picked Continental Ports, for March loading, at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand, for ready and November, and 1-32d. higher for December-January, at which a fair amount of business transpired. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 7-32d. was the opening rate; and later on, 1s. 3 3-16d. for November delivery; 1s. 3 7-32d. for December; 1s. 3¼d. for January-February; and 1s. 3 9-32d. further on were quoted, but we heard of very few Bills having been placed to-day for any delivery, sellers holding off in presence of the lower quotation for Silver from New York above noted, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·60	„

Quotations for January 1893 are 1-16d. higher than the above, both for Bank and Private Paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone, and rates for Fours have recovered a part of their previous decline, having advanced during the day to 106 5-16 for cash; 106¼ for the coming settlement; and 105 15-16 for the November account. At the close 1-16 per cent. above the rates was named, the cash price leaving off at 106⅜. For 4½ per Cents 102¼ is now quoted.

SHARES have been very quiet, but any movement in Cotton Mill shares continues to favour sellers, and we further note an advance of Rs. 50 in Mahalaxshmi; of Rs. 20 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay hares are Re. 1¼ lower, at 1,038¾ per share.
s

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 24.
The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballarat arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 24.
The Anchor Line s. s. Roumania left here, for Bombay, on the evening of the 22nd inst.
The Clan Line s. s. Clan Grant left here, for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

LONDON, OCT. 24.
The Clan Line s. s. Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 24.
The Clan Line s. s. Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

NAPLES, OCT. 24.
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Manora left here yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, OCT. 24.
The Hall Line s. s. Rufford Hall left here this morning.

HONGKONG, OCT. 24.
The s. s. Surat arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, OCT. 24.
The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Elektra, from Trieste, left for Bombay, at 7 p.m.

COLOMBO, OCT. 25.
The Mail steamer Coromandel, from Calcutta, has arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. La Seyne left Aden, for Bombay, (via Kurrachee) on Monday, the 24th inst., at 5 p.m.
The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Pei-Ho left Aden, for Zanzibar, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]
Approximate return of traffic for the week ended October 15, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,60,000	4,000	3,74,000
Or per mile of railway	66	155	2	223
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	15,08,602	26,69,952	72,144	42,50,698
Total for 15 weeks.	16,18,602	29,29,952	76,144	46,24,698
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,08,378	2,41,668	6,260	3,56,306
Per mile of Ry do.	65	144	4	213
Total to corresponding date do.	16,24,805	35,12,054	80,670	52,17,530

Increase for the week .... Rs. 17,694
Decrease to date .... „ 5,92,832

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RICKARDS—October 25, at Malabar Hill, the wife of F. T. Rickards, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SANDERS-SLATER—FORBES—October 25, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, John Sanders-Slater, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and of the Bombay Bar, to Susie Wyllie, eldest daughter of Charles W. L. Forbes, of Aberfeldy, Perthshire.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR has made a felicitous speech in reply to the toast in his honour proposed by the Lord Mayor at the Trinity House dinner in the presence of Lord Rosebery and other distinguished guests. Expressing the hope that the naval supremacy of Great Britain which has brought the East nearer to the West may for ever continue, he very truly stated that it is his desire to introduce progressive ideas into the government of Baroda, and to extend railways and education. In another direction His Highness has already achieved excellent results; he has replanted considerable areas of waste lands and done much to solve a problem which has still to be grappled with by the Government of India. The experience obtained in Baroda in the endeavour for some time unsuccessful to plant cultivators on the waste lands of the State ought to be of use in those parts of British India, and notably in the Central Provinces where vast areas of cultivable land are still untenanted. One of the chief duties of the Revenue Department under the new regime in that State has been to bring into cultivation the waste lands under Sir Madhava Rao's administration. A great deal of land had been relinquished and abandoned under the mismanagement and oppression which formerly prevailed. The administration of Sir Madhava Rao had large tracts of uncultivated land to dispose of, and rules were passed offering concessions to those who would enter into possession and cultivate farms. The inducements were not sufficient, and little progress was made. When His Highness took the reins, new rules possessing the advantage of greater elasticity than those previously in force were introduced. The maximum terms for remission of the assessment whether in full or in part had been fixed at six years; under the new rules the period of remission, whole or partial, might be extended to twenty years. Grazing lands were assigned out of the waste to each village, in proportion to its population and needs. The inhabitants of each village were given a prior right to take up waste lands in the neighbourhood, as against strangers. Under the old rules one-fourth of the waste land of the villages was reserved for the villagers, to the perpetual exclusion of strangers. Under the new this dog-in-the-manger restriction has been advantageously abolished. The concessions had the desired effect. In six years two hundred and eighty-six bighas and two hundred and twenty thousand kumbhas of cultivable waste land have been taken up, yielding a revenue to the State of three lakhs and sixty-one thousand rupees; while the increased produce of the country has added considerably to the well-being of the agricultural community. However, the large exemptions from the burdens which the general body of the cultivators had to bear had some unfavourable aspects. The cultivators who had to pay the regular assessments complained of the advantages given to others, while these were not under any pressure of urgency to bring into cultivation the whole of the land they had taken up. Since 1888-89 the operation of the new rules has been restricted to those talukas in which the tracts of waste land are large, and the population migratory and unsettled. The concessions made in regard to the postponement of the full assessment were modified with a view to give to the occupant a motive to bring the whole of his land into cultivation in order to pay the assessment. The operation of these changes is now under observation.

In another direction the guiding principle of the Gaekwar—to make easy the burden to the back that bears it, so that it may be carried more willingly—has been successfully applied. Up to the year 1884 no landholder was permitted to relinquish a part of his holding. The reason for this restriction was that the assessment being unequal, it was believed—no doubt plausibly enough—that if portions of holdings could be surrendered the ryots would give up that which was heavily assessed and retain that which was taxed below its value. The iron rule that a cultivator must keep all his land, whether he could work it or not, or give up the whole of it, worked great hardships. It was often impossible for the ryot to pay the assessment of fields which he could not cultivate; the arrears rapidly accumulated, and he got into the bad books of the Sircar. The law forbidding the relinquishment of parts of holdings was often evaded; the best portions of the land were transferred to friends or relatives—for transfers were recognised—and the worst retained; after a while the worthless land was relinquished; and thrown on the hands of Government. The Gaekwar in the course of his tours through the districts was satisfied that nothing would be gained by compelling people to retain possession of land which they did not want. He therefore rescinded the rule politely prohibiting partial relinquishment, and accorded the right to resign any portion of land which the cultivator did not require. It was feared that the revenue would suffer, and that a great deal of land would be thrown up. But the result nullified these predictions. The field one ryot resigned was taken by another, and the revenue far from being a loser by the change gained, for one fruitful source of arrearage in the collections was removed. The lands relinquished in six years had a total assessment of twenty-seven lakhs, and the lands taken up thirty-six lakhs. While the former was the full assessment, the latter is subject to increase as temporary periods of remission come to their term.

Another very useful reform was effected. In the interest alike of the ryot and of the Government, orders were promulgated, directing that the names of the actual holders and occupiers of the land shall alone appear on the records. These orders being disregarded, in 1890 a new order was issued that the land would be forfeited to the State if the ryot's name was not on the records. The number of transfers registered rose somewhat; but when the time of grace expired the penalty was not enforced, a fine only being exacted from those who had omitted to comply with the regulation. Traditionally it has been the custom that no ryot should be dispossessed of his lands so long as he paid his assessment; he had fixity of tenure—except when the land was required for public purposes. Under the old regime if he was dispossessed under such circumstances no payment was made to him. Possibly when so much land was lying waste the hardship was not so great as it would be in the present day; still the ryot had no claim for compensation for disturbance. Under the administration of the Regency, rules were sanctioned allowing compensation for standing crops or trees, and the assignment of land in exchange—if anywhere available. When it was not available the ryot had to rest satisfied with payment for his standing crop; he seldom received the full value of what had been taken from him. The Gaekwar rectified this serious injustice by issuing an order in 1889-90, that compensation based on the assessments of lands required for public purposes should be paid to the dispossessed ryot, and by subsequent orders provided that there should be no delay in assessing and paying the compensation due. The general result of these reforms has been the increase of the comfort of the agricultural population, *pari passu* with a steady growth of the area of land in cultivation and of the revenue from land received by the State.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE'S "Golden Book of the Indian Empire"—an Indian Imperial Book of Dignities—is progressing towards completion, and will be ready for publication at the close of the year. It is strange that India, the land of dignitaries par excellence, has no work analogous to the Almanach de Gotha, Burke's Peerage, or Debrett, which in one form or another give useful and interesting information respecting ruling houses, illustrious families, and distinguished personages. It is the aim of Sir Roper to fill the void, and the measure of success already achieved shows that he has turned to profitable account the experience obtained when editing the articles on "The Territorial Aristocracy of Bengal," which appeared in the *Calcutta Review*, and compiling the accounts of the Native States which form part of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. The work does not lay claim to any official authority, but the information is in every case attained at first hand, and from authentic sources. There is unfortunately no Herald's College in India for recording and certifying honours and titles, and controlling their devolution. All that has been done in this direction is the work of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, which has charge of the relations of the Paramount Power with the Princes and Feudatories of India. In 1877 there was a question of creating a Chancery of Dignities as a part of the machinery of the newly-proclaimed Empire; but the project was postponed *sine die*. In India titles and honours are officially declared to be derived from three sources—Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress by new creation, through her representative the Viceroy; by descent; and by "well-established usage." The Foreign Office possesses in its records, abundant information to enable the Government to deal with questions of descent affecting claims to principalities, and to the titles conferred by Government. But there is no machinery for settling cases of disputed right to titles claimed by right of descent from former dynasties, or held by long prescription. There are said to be hundreds of families in this position in Bengal alone, upon whose claims the Government hesitate to pronounce, and a great deal of injustice often results from this hesitation which is the results from the absence of a department for dealing with such questions as the Foreign Department deals with them when political interests are involved. Sir Roper Lethbridge hopes that the publication of "The Golden Book of India" may enable the Government of India to see its way to the establishment of a Herald's College or a Chancery of Dignities, for the settlement of questions which affect the status of the descendents of ancient Indian royal and noble families and the nobility of the Native States. The arrangement of the book will be at all events for the first edition alphabetical; subsequently a scientific system of classification will probably be adopted. Every ruling Prince; every personage of title; every *decoré*, will have a place in "The Indian Golden Book," which is thus guaranteed beforehand a large circulation. The convenience, not to say the necessity for authoritative work on Indian dignities, may be understood from the fact that one hundred and ninety-six titles recognised by the Government of India are on the Foreign Office list. This list is far from being exhaustive, seeing that it does not contain the well-known dynastic appellations of the Gaekwar, the Holkar, Scindhia, or the title Jubraj—the Youthful Rajah—given to Heirs-Apparent. The majority of the titles are either Hindu, derived from the Sanskrit, or Mahomedan, from Persian. But there is a charming variety of others, Burmese, Thibetan, Afghan, Baluch, and Somali. Jam is of Baluch origin; there are two Jams; one in Baluchistan and the other, nearer to us, in Kattyawar. A Chief in the Himalayas, is the Nono of Spiti—a title which Mr. W. Gilbert should make a note of for operatic purposes. Some titles are as voluminous as distinguished as for instance that of the Chief of Karakot-A-Son-Emblematical-of-the-good-Auspices-of-Her Majesty-the-Empress-of-India," a title which in Persian leaves the Burmese "Ahmudan-Gaung-Tazeik-Ya-Min," simply nowhere. Some of the most illustrious are, it is true, of quite Roman brevity; as for instance "Fath Jang" the "Victorious in War" of the Nizam; "Indar"—Indra, the lord of Thunder—the designation of the Hindu Maharajah of Kashmir. The publishers, Messrs. Macmillan and Co., London, are sparing no efforts to make the first issue of the Indian Golden Book, which will tell India and England about the innumerable possessors of these distinctions, an *edition de luxe*.

THE request addressed to the Madras Government to permit its Consulting Architect to prepare the designs for a new palace for the Maharajah of Jeypore has elicited a strong protest from a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Architects on behalf of the members of the profession who are in private practice in India. We were not aware that architects and engineers in the employment of Government were permitted to take private practice and receive payment for the work without handing it over to their employers. We had heard of cases of considerable hardship in which employés in the Public Works Department, who were graciously permitted to do professional work for charities or schools in their private hours, were informed (after the work was done) that the honoraria offered them should be paid over to the Accountant-General to the credit of the Department. This step was not indeed taken in the interest of the private practitioner, who was kept out in the cold by the employment of the unrequitted Government employé; it was taken in the interest of the Treasury—or perhaps, we ought to say, in that of the tax-payer, in whose name many curious things are done. But our correspondent states that the practice of allowing Public Works officials on full-pay to compete with private practitioners has become a custom, and is growing into a monstrous abuse. We are informed that there are several cases in which Government have allowed their officers to accept "honoraria" for outside work which should have been left to professional men in private practice. The instances, we are told, are many in which school and other committees go to Government and have their work carried out by Government, simply to save the architect's fees. The Government, with a strict eye to business, charge a commission of thirty per cent. or more on all work done in this eleemosynary principle. The Government do not share this commission with its architects, having of course a contract right to dispose as they please of the full-time of their employés. It does not appear that the Government of Madras has as yet accorded the sanction asked for by the Consulting Architect to enable him to prepare the designs for the Jeypore Palace. But whatever may be done in that particular instance the principle involved is clear—professional men in receipt of public money should not be permitted to compete with professional men, who as tax-payers have to contribute to their salaries. The inconvenience, and even the scandal, arising from the competition of salaried officials with professional men in private practice, was so fully exemplified by recent experience at Home in another sphere, that the first step taken by the present Government was to act upon the suggestion of the new Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, and make a rule that while in office they shall not take private practice. The often painful clashing of private interests with public duty which was the not infrequent result of the former practice, has thus been ended for ever; no future Government will venture to rescind a rule so equitable and so necessary, that it might well be made absolute and rigidly applied to all similar cases in regard to other professions.

ALTHOUGH the Indo-European telegraph is worked by the Government telegraph office, a separate administration report is issued that the individuality of the international line may be maintained. The report on the past year's working has just been issued, and a Government of India Resolution testifies to the fact that it has been sent in earlier than any previous year, a feat for which Mr. W. R. Brooke, Director-General, gets the credit. Mr. Ffinch and Colonel Wells are selected for special mention, while it is admitted that all members of the staff have discharged their duties satisfactorily. This is nothing more than should have been acknowledged; for while the earnings of the Department have been two lakhs and eighteen thousand rupees more than the preceding year, the working expenses have been almost a lakh less. A comparison between the traffic of the Suez and Indo-European routes shows that Indian traffic by the latter is gradually growing, while by the former it is decreasing. For trans-Indian traffic, the Suez route has the preponderance but the Indo-European route is gradually increasing in popularity. In every class of message larger figures are required to record the volume of traffic. The accuracy of transmissions has improved; the complaints diminished, notwithstanding increased business. Interruptions have been but insignificant, and though Persian eccentricities impeded through communication for five hours on one occasion, the good relations between the officials and the Persian authorities were not impaired.

YESTERDAY, at the presentation to Lady Roberts of a diamond bracelet as a parting gift from friends in Simla, His Excellency the Viceroy stated that Lord Roberts would not be able to accept any extension of time as Commander-in-Chief, and the announcement of his successor might any day be expected.

GENERAL GALBRAITH, Adjutant-General, has been ordered home to take up a staff appointment at head-quarters. General Morton, commanding at Agra, will, it is thought, probably succeed him as Adjutant-General at Simla.

LORD LANSDOWNE was unable to preside at the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on Thursday owing to slight indisposition. Sir Philip Hutchins took the chair.

IT is reported from Bangalore that a Bar meeting was to be held a few days ago to consider the propriety of a notice in the form of an advertisement intended to attract clients—published and circulated by a Hindu advocate.

RECENT cases of enteric fever at Quetta are attributed to the bad milk supply of the station.

ON Thursday afternoon there was a heavy fall of rain in Calcutta, due apparently to the cyclone which has passed over Coconada, and which has brought rain over a wide area. The rain was needed, and will be welcomed by the cultivators.

ON Thursday the Legislative Council held its last meeting at Simla, and wound up the odds and ends of business left unfinished during the session. Simla is now nearly empty, and the weather has become so cold that fires are in general use throughout the day. An early winter is expected, as a great deal of snow has fallen on the nearer hills of the snowy range.

THE Central Provinces season report for the past week are summarised in the following general remarks: The weather has been cloudy during the latter part of the week. Rain required for rice crops in Raipur and Bilaspur, and for winter sowings generally. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in places. Prospects favourable.

IT is well known that the tails of comets stream away from the sun, and are of very low density. Various hypotheses have been propounded to explain their movement away from the sun; but the most promising is that of a Russian physicist, who ascribes it to the repulsion of the solar radiation acting on a mass of extreme tenuity, whilst, on the other hand, the attraction of gravitation operates between the solar mass and the solid nucleus of the comet. The same physicist accounts for the mysterious terrestrial phenomenon of the zodiacal light in the same way. He believes that the earth has also a tail of cosmic dust, not luminous of itself, but by reflecting the sunlight.

"ROUGH as a badger" is a comparison which probably refers only to the coat of this animal. In his manners, at least, the badger appears from Mr. Harting's account of him to be without reproach. If taken young we are assured that he may be easily tamed, and will make a curious and interesting pet. The badger is very cleanly in its habits, and, if fed on dog-biscuit and bread and milk, may be allowed the run of the house—though only at dusk, for during the day it should be allowed to sleep in its kennel within a walled yard, where it can be safely locked up. A lady friend of Mr. Harting's in North Wales has had a tame badger for nearly three years. It accompanies her in her evening walk accross the fields and through the woods, without attempting to escape, hunting for beetles, field-slugs, and worms, of which it is very fond, and returning from a distance when called. Should a shepherd with his collie approach near enough to risk an encounter, the badger is lifted up in the arms of its mistress, and held until the danger has passed. The country children, on seeing her, exclaim: "There goes Miss L. and her funny dog." They do not know the badger in its wild state, as its nocturnal habits screen it from general observation.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET TO THE GAEKWAR.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

At the Trinity House banquet, given at the Mansion House, last night, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Rosebery, and the Gaekwar of Baroda were present.

The Lord Mayor, in his speech toasting the Gaekwar, dwelt upon the progress made by railways in the Baroda State.

THE GAEKWAR'S SPEECH.

H. H. the Gaekwar, in the course of his speech in reply, emphasised the fact that it was the naval supremacy of Great Britain that had helped to bring the East nearer to the West, and he expressed a hope that Great Britain would continue, as in the past, for ever to rule the waves.

He concluded by saying that he was anxious to introduce progressive ideas into the Government of Baroda, as also to extend railways and education.

LECTURE BY MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone, yesterday, delivered the first of the Romanes lectures at Oxford, choosing as his subject "The Mediæval Universities."

THE CHOLERA.

Cholera has appeared in the outskirts of Vienna, and several deaths have taken place.

The epidemic has also appeared at Calais.

"THE DARKEST ENGLAND" FUNDS.

AN ENQUIRY INSTITUTED.

In conformity with "General" Booth's wishes, the Earl of Onslow, Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., and Mr. Walter Long will act as a committee to enquire into the manner in which the funds subscribed by the public, in support of the "Darkest England" scheme, have been spent.

MEETING IN FAVOUR OF BI-METALLISM.

The Mayor of Manchester, in response to an influential petition, has convened a public meeting on Thursday next in favour of International Bi-metallism. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour has announced his intention of speaking at the meeting.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mrs. Harrison, the wife of the President of the United States, and also of Surgeon-General Cannon.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 14th inst., left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

THE BREACH ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

The mail train which left Poona for Bangalore via the Southern Mahratta Railway, on Sunday last returned early this morning. The train proceeded safely as far as the Pursinghi Station, but soon after leaving that station stopped at 10-30 p. m. just outside the tunnel, the line being impassable beyond the tunnel. The train was detained the whole night there; and early on Monday morning the inspection of the line was made, and it was found that a considerable portion of the protecting wall on the other side of the tunnel had been washed down. It took a couple of hours to clear the line, and at 8 a.m. the mail train was allowed to proceed on its way. At ten o'clock it reached Rajewadi, and here remained, the whole day, for some five miles beyond the Rajewadi Station the line is badly breached, floods having torn the rails and washed away the permanent way. Mr. Dunlop, the Executive Engineer, having received the intelligence, proceeded to Rajewadi on Monday morning, and trollied down from Rajewadi Station as far as the could. In some parts the trolly went over bare rails, the whole of the embankment underneath having disappeared. It was found that fully two miles of the line had been washed away, and it would be impossible to run any trains; two bridges were standing alone, and the embankment on either side of them having been swept off. Mr. Lindsay, Assistant Traffic Manager, who was not in Poona at the time on hearing of the intelligence went to Jejuri, and immediately did all he could to make arrangements for the transhipment of the mails across the breach. Several trains arrived from the south waiting at Jejuri, while all trains which had gone from Poona stopped at Rajewadi. Passengers who embarked from Poona were informed that they would be brought back if they wished, or otherwise if they wished to go on they would have to walk for two miles, and ford two large nullahs. The majority of the passengers preferred to return to Poona. Several of the passengers from the south coming to Poona were eager to come from Jejuri; they crossed over the breach as best they could, and were detained on this side of the breach for over an hour in pouring rain before the train from Rajewsdi went out to pick them up. The last of the passengers got over after dark, and the train left to return to Poona about 8 p. m., and arrived at a quarter to one this morning. The mail was detained at Rajewadi for taking the English mails to Bangalore. A portion of the mail-bags got across the breach, but a greater part was brought back to Poona, and sent by the G. I. P. Railway to Bangalore, *via* Arkonam. The villagers report that the Bhatgur tank and the Virwadi Lake have been breached, almost all the water escaped from both. The Nira Canal was also overflowing. The Karakwasla Lake was very full, and water has risen between three and four feet above the Makte weir, which is about 1,400 feet long.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN NUTHALL.

Captain Nuthall, Aid-de-Camp to Lord Harris, met with a nasty accident at Mahableshwar, while returning to Bella Vista, on Sunday night. He missed the road and walked over a parapet close to the Aid-de-Camp's bungalow, where it was very dark, injuring his back. He is now confined to his bed.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Oct. 25.

At a meeting held here on Sunday evening last, at Samia's garden, to elect the delegates for the forthcoming National Congress, nearly five thousand were present. Munshi Madholal presided. The principal speakers were—Raja Rampal Sing, the Hon'ble Ramkali Chowdhry, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Babu Surendranath Bannerjee. Resolutions were passed thanking the Government for the concessions made in respect of some of the reforms advocated by the Congress; and expressing a hope that measures adopted to give effect to those concessions will be conceived in a liberal spirit, and that the other reforms which the Congress has been urging will be initiated before long. Thirty-six delegates, including such leading citizens, as Munshi Madho Lall, the Hon'ble Ramkali Chowdhry, Babu Madhodas, Rai Kashinath Biswas Bahadur were elected. A resolution was also passed giving expression of deep disappointment and regret at the announcement made in the *Pioneer* that no native lawyer will be appointed to officiate for Mr. Justice Mahmood; and expressing an earnest hope that the claims of the Indians to the one appointment open for them in the highest court of judicature in the Province will not be overlooked by the Government. The last resolution was telegraphed by the chairman to the Viceroy and to the Lieutenant Governor of the N.-W. Provinces. The meeting dispersed with cheers for the Queen-Empress.

THE CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

A special inquiry has been ordered into the recent outbreak of cholera at Lucknow, in which Captains Grierson and Head, and the Artillery Mess Sergeants died on the 19th and 20th instant.

EXECUTION OF THE NAIB KOTWAL OF KABUL.

Mir Sultan, late Naib Kotwal of Kabul, who earned unenviable notoriety for cruelty and oppression, was executed by the order of the Amir at Pagman, on the 13th instant.

THE MEHTAR OF CHITRAL.

The anxiety of Afzul-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral, to come completely under British protection has been clearly established. He has pressed again most urgently for the immediate despatch of an officer to his State. Surgeon-Major Robertson will proceed shortly from Gilgit to Chitral.

CONFIRMATION OF A CAPITAL SENTENCE.

The sentence of death, passed upon Private Allen of the Rifle Brigade, for shooting Lieutenant Green, has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. The execution will be carried out in the presence of the garrison at Bareilly, probably on the 28th or 29th instant.

MR. HUMPHRIES ATTACKED BY A GHAZI.

Mr. Humphries, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, was attacked a few days ago by a Ghazi between Hindu Bagh and Fort Sandeman. After a struggle Mr. Humphries succeeded in knocking down his assailant, but received a severe wound on his hand. The man has been secured, and will doubtless be hanged very shortly.

THE AMIR'S TROUBLES IN THE HAZARAJAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

News from the Hazarajat shows that the Amir's difficulties are by no means at an end. Since the capture of Urzagan the Hazaras have closed the road to Ghazni. They harass the Afghan foraging parties, and fire into the Afghan camp every night. It is said that there is some prospect of the Sheikh Ali and other sections joining the rebels, and that they are contemplating a combined attack as soon as the roads are blocked by snow.

DEATH OF AN AFGHAN SIRDAR.

Sardar Abdul Kuddus Khan, who was placed in charge of the operations from the Bamian base, and who was subsequently superseded, has died at Ghazni. The people say that he either committed suicide or was poisoned.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

Sir George Greaves is expected to arrive from Panchgani early next week, and proceed on a tour in the Nagpur district. He will leave Poona early on the 2nd of November and arrive at Nagpur on the 4th, where he will halt for two days and visit Sitabaldi, and thence proceed to Kamptee during the day; on the 7th go to Raipur, and on the 8th to Jharsugudar; and afterwards proceed to visit the Sambalpur cantonment, and return to Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sanction has been accorded to the transfer of Captain Lawrence, R. E., Military Works Department, from Karachi Division, to the office of the Director-General of Military Works, Simla.

Captain Lawrence is to be relieved by Lieutenant Bullock, R.E., Military Works, Ootacamand.

Second-Lieutenant Barlow, Liverpool Regiment, has been appointed on probation to the 4th Bengal Infantry, stationed at Fyzabad.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 25.

The Nawab Imad Jung, Chief Justice, has been appointed to officiate as Home Secretary until further orders.

The appointment of Revenue Secretary has not been filled up yet.

The Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra will meet the Viceregal party at Roza, and entertain them on behalf of his Highness the Nizam.

Heavy rain continues to fall, and over forty-two inches have been registered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surat steady.

Good Dhollera	3 5-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	96¾
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	39 7-16.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Sutlej, with English mails of the 14th inst., left Aden at 3 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive here on Sunday evening. The Sutlej, which left London on the 6th inst., and Brindisi on the 16th inst., brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mrs E Lawrence, infant, and maid, Mr A Tomlinson, Mrs Tomlinson and infant, Mr W H Cole, Mr H Elcock, Mr and Mrs Douglas-Watson, Miss E H Burrows, Miss Jenkins, Rev and Mrs A H Bowman, Mr and Mrs McCann, Capt Cave, Surg-Capt and Mrs Daly, Mr F R O'Shea, Mrs J Heniz, and ayah, Mr Dunsterville, Lieut W A Liddell, Miss Campos, Mrs Cole and infant, Mr and Mrs J H Welby, Mr Mitchell, Miss Jane Marsh, Mr and Mrs Marshall, Mr F G Cholmondeley, Mr. Tuck, Mr Renny, Mr M Sexton, Mr G Temple, Mr S N Squire, Mr Gannon, Mr E Nicholl, Mr. and Mrs Jenkins and three children, Mr A B Stewart, Mr H G Pearse, Mr Digby, Mr and Mrs Tulloch, Lieut A C Edwards, Mr Knowlton, Mrs Drake-Brochman, two children, and nurse, Mr J Martin, Capt D W Purdon, Lieut F A Wilson, Miss R Dominy, Surg-Lieut H M Earle, Surg-Lieut F E Swinton, Surg-Lieut P C Gabbett, Mr W H Haydon, Miss Crapshaw, Lieut W L B Molyneux, Lieut G E Cave, and Sub-Lieut C T Borrett.

From Brindisi.—Mr G O Ranger, Mr E Lawrence, Mr Rayner, Mrs Rayner, Mr F F Collingwood, Major C V B Kuper, Mrs Kuper, Mrs F C Nicholson, child, and governess, Mr W J Simmons, Mr W H Jobbins, Mr and Mrs E H P Porcheron, Mr and Mrs Harvey, Mr C E Fox, Mr F Hartmann, Col Oomaney, Mr Bartlett, Mrs Bartlett, Mr Guttmann, Mr and Mrs H Hart, Mr F E Robertson, Mr G Herbst, Mr R E Candy, Mr A Stirling, Mr G Noble Taylor, Mr S B Doig, Major W P Kennedy, Mr T Stewart, Mr and Mrs Hogarth, Col James Cook, Mr Oakes, Mr Phillips, Mr E J Mardon, Col H R Thuillier, Mr W H Moreland, Mr A N Morris, Mr Denniston, Mr Michael, Mr E J Henderson, Mr H H Butts, Mrs Gannon, Mr W D Kilburn, Mr H P Muloch, Mr Larmour, Mr and Mrs Wylly, Mr Desai, Surg-Major Dalal, Mr Dering, Capt Geoghegan, Mr R Strachey, Mr A Harvey, Mr W Thomson, Mrs Beddy, Lieut Sutherland, Mr Prophet, Rev P R Harrison, Mr and Mrs J Walker, Capt H Capel-Cure, and Mr J E Martin.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Dr. and Mrs Soltan, son, and daughter, Lieut L A Shaw, Mr Johnstone, and Mr E A S Bell.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—Mr J F Townsend, Mr T Blois Johnson, Mrs Knowlton and child, Mr J C B Barnett, and Mr J E Barrett.

For Sydney (via Bombay).—Mr G H Gill.

For Hong Kong (via Bombay).—Mr and Mrs Richardson.

For Yokohama (via Bombay).—Miss Vigors, and Miss Andrea.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The dinner to the Gaekwar at the Mansion House, on Monday evening, was attended by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and Lord Rosebery. His Highness, responding to the toast of his health, made a speech in which he referred to the railway policy of India.

An inquiry into the "Darkest England" funds is to be held.

The *Madras Times* regrets to have to announce the death of Mrs. McMullin, wife of Colonel McMullin, late Commandant, M. V. G. It is but a short time since Mrs. McMullin, with her husband and daughter, left Madras for England. Owing to ill-health she had to break the journey at Colombo, where she breathed her last on the 11th instant. All who know Colonel McMullin will sympathise with him in the heavy affliction that has befallen him.

There are more Frenchmen in the Order of the Jesuits, says a Paris correspondent, than members of any other single nationality, and Ignatius Loyola himself studied for the priesthood in Paris, yet no Frenchman has ever been elected to the post of General. The Jesuits say that Frenchmen are not good at keeping, and hardly ever learn how not to betray, their thoughts. The new General, Father Martin, lived many years in Paris, and is understood to have small sympathy with the Royalists. As Secretary-General of the Order he last year forbade all Jesuits to go with the French pilgrims to Rome or further than the Italian frontier. Those who accompanied the pilgrims, therefore, stopped at Modane, a Franco-Italian town.

An observant American has discovered that performers on wind instruments generally develop dimples in their cheeks, caused probably by the frequent strain on the facial muscles, which are brought into play by the act of blowing. The clarionet, the flute, the cornet, the trombone, and the French horn are all said to be excellent factors in producing this little indentation so often vainly courted by artificial means. Perhaps this discovery of cause and effect may lead to its becoming fashionable for girls to play on wind instruments.

In illustration of the prevalence of "venal voting" in the United States, Professor McCook relates two stories, the first of which was confided to him by an actor in it. It was Sunday, and the eve of an election. Ward came to the management that a certain gang could be had for five hundred dollars. The candidate was rich, and he was at prayer-meeting. He was called out, and the situation explained. He looked uncomfortable, faltered, and finally replied: "Well, gentlemen, I don't know much about such things; but if you say it's all right, I suppose it is." So he gave his cheque—and was elected. Again: A well-known and most exemplary man was governor. A local magnate visited him with the usual story. He coldly replied, "I am sorry, Sir, but I never have anyting to do with such methods of procedure." The visitor grew red, arose, and was leaving in a high state of surprise and indignation, for he had understood that his visit would be appreciated. But just as his hand was on the door-knob he heard a placid voice remark, "Perhaps you had better call on Col.——, a member of my staff, before you go." He called (says Mr. McCook) and was satisfied. Meanwhile the governor turned to his secretary and remarked with a gentle smile, "You know one must exercise Christian guile sometimes."

The subscriptions received on behalf of the suffering poor in Hamburg have exceeded 2,000,000 marks. Of this sum 100,000 marks were subscribed by Herr M. Nordheim, the head of the firm of Herren Nordheim and Co., who has just completed his eightieth year. The new Abyssinian wells are doing excellent service; the water is clear and pure, and is in great demand. In cleansing some of the receptacles for storing water used by the people for drinking some very gruesome things were found. In many cases decomposed rats and mice were discovered, and in one instance the dead body of a child was found.

People in France are rapidly persuading themselves that every invention has originated with one of their own countrymen. Already statues have been erected to Papin, the supposed inventor of the steam-engine; Sauvage, the supposed inventor of the screw propeller; and other worthies whose fame does not extend beyond the limits of the land of their birth. A fresh name will shortly have to be added to the list. A statue is to be erected to the inventor of the velocipede or, as we now say, the cycle; and he also, it seems, is a Frenchman. Ernest Michaux it was apparently who first made a velocipede. That was in the year 1842. Michaux was born at Bar-le-Duc, and was a blacksmith by trade. The statue is to adorn one of the streets of his native town. Nothing is said by the promoters of this posthumous honour about any rival claimant, although it would not be difficult to prove by the aid of documentary evidence that velocipedes were in existence in this country before the date given, and that at or about the same date a machine undistinguishable in principle from the latest development of the modern bicycle had actually been constructed.

The serious illness of Mrs. Harrison has aroused much sypathy, especially in Washington, where the President's wife has made herself equally liked and respected for her sterling qualities. President Harrison has been with his suffering wife throughout her illness. When he was a young fellow fresh from college, he fell in love with the dark-eyed daughter of Dr. John Scott, a Professor of Miami University, and they married on the slender income of two hundred dollars. Mrs. Harrison, however, was a thoroughly domestic woman, and though she could paint and enjoyed intellectual studies, she could also cook, dust, sew, and diligently work at house-keeping. She made a pleasant home for the hard-working and ambitious young lawyer in those far-away days when both were young together, and the Presidentship of the United States must have been but as the vaguest of distant dreams to either of them.

In a curious little pamphlet entitled "Odylic Force," the writer claims to be able by the result of his action on magnets to produce changes in the weather, and to have it in his power to induce such serene and glorious climatic conditions as would recall the Arcadian delights of the Golden Age. Fogs can be diminished, and their evil effects minimised by this exercise of the force of "od" or "vril," but the operator must have a suitable laboratory provided for him. He fears, and with some justice, that critics will laugh at his pretensions, and candidly admits that he has for years been afraid to tell any one outside his own household of his experiences and operations lest he should be suspected of mental aberration. The chief interest of the pamphlet lies in the reproduction of some of the remarks of Reichenbach, Tyndall, and Faraday on that obscure but indubitable force, subtle, invisible, which is by some ascribed to the electricity in the human frame, and by others to a purely mental or spiritual quality.

A new garniture for salad, a Paris correspondent says, has been found in the chrysanthemum flower. It can be served raw or cooked. The Japanese way, we hear, is to boil it with a clove, and arrange it, cold, with truffles and other condiments. Boiled and eaten hot, chrysanthemum flowers are said to be delicious.

A new employment bureau was recently started in Omaha, Nebraska, by female members of the Knights of Labour, but the "World-Herald" characterises it as "rather superfluous, for the reason that there seems to be no one who wants employment." It says that all over the city, women who keep house are in want of servants, and it is in vain that they offer good wages and inducements of every other sort. It concludes that "there evidently are not enough women in need of bread and butter who are willing to enter domestic service to fill the places which are vacant. The employment agencies already in existence are in many cases obliged to tell applicants for help that it is beyond their power to supply them." The New York *Nation* observes that "this universal lack of supply of domestic servants in a country where there are so many complaints that women have to work at 'starvation wages,' is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of the day."

"Arms and Explosives" have now a monthly organ of their own, whose first number, just issued, bears that title. The excuse for its appearance is that hitherto the industrial, sporting, and military classes who are interested in explosives and the allied trades of the gun-maker and seller, the fuse manufacturer and special tool maker, have been without any single journal devoted to their interests. The new trade organ forms a handsome quarto pamphlet of twenty-four pages in a wrapper, and the number contains a variety of articles all referring to its special field.

The programme of the first concert ever given by the Abbe Liszt, in 1820, at the age of nine, has recently been discovered, and it has been sent to the Musical Exhibition at Vienna. The concert took place at Oldenburg, the music including Ries' second pianoforte concerto and an impromptu fantasia upon a theme was furnished by one of the audience. The programme ended with a notable appeal "To the nobility, the military, and the estimable public." It ran, "I am Hungarian, and I do not know a greater happiness than to offer devotedly to my dear country, before my departure for France and England, the first fruits of my education and instruction. That which I lack in maturity and experience I wish to acquire by incessant work, which may perhaps one day procure me the immense pleasure of figuring amongst the celebrities of this great country." It was doubtless partly owing to this patriotic appeal that directly after the concert several Hungarian noblemen subscribed the funds necessary for Liszt's studies for some years.

Signor Colautti, in one of several articles on Mascagni, in which he combats the sudden and immense popularity of the young composer, has the following passage: "A chemist would say that the 'Cavaleria' is a precipitate of 'Carmen;' a water-seller would say it was a squeezed lemon. It is a novelty, perhaps, like all adaptations; but it is a second-hand novelty. A good but a neutral kind. At any rate, Mascagni has one merit, that of having seen well, of having made a just application, of having followed nature rather than inclination, of having made a new coat out of an old dress; of having chosen, among many roads, the shortest and safest. It is not much, but it is enough; enough to earn a million of many. . . . The ideas of the young victor are not new; they are old acquaintances, which one hears again with pleasure. Pietro Mascagni is rather a collector than an eclectic. He takes what suits him and uses it at his leisure; that's all. Without scholastic prejudice or national pride, he walks indifferently over the body of Bizet, Meyerbeer, or Verdi, of Gounod, Ponchiello, Schumann, or Massenet, the latter by preference.

A Paris correspondent writes: The question of the ring fortification wall of Paris is on again. M. de Freycinet will sanction its being pulled down from Auteuil to Clichy if the City of Paris will replace the breach by extending the circuit of the wall from the former point to the south side of the Bois de Boulogne and across the Seine to Suresnes, Puteaux, Courbevoie, Bois Colombes, Colombes, and by Saint-Ouen to Clichy. Should the cost prove to have been under-estimated, the City of Paris would have to make good the difference. I do not think the City will accept the war Minister's conditions.

Efforts to impart to the pupils in the primary schools in Baltimore a knowledge of the laws of hygiene do not appear to have produced any very practical results. Dr. J. M. Rice, who has travelled far and expended much time in studying American school systems, tells us that in a class in which the students in a Baltimore school were asked, "What is the effect of alcohol on the system?" he heard a ten-years-old cry out at the top of his voice, and at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, "It—dwarfs—the—body,—mind,—and—soul,—weakens—the—heart,—and—enfeebles—the—memory." "And what are the effects of tobacco?" asked the teacher. In answer to this, one boy called off, in rapid succession, a longer list of diseases than most physician are acquainted with. "What brings on these diseases, excessive or moderate smoking?" "Moderate smoking," was the prompt reply.

M. Hector Cremieux, who wrote in collaboration the operettas "Orphee aux Enfers," "Genevieve de Brabant," and "Le Petit Faust," for which Offenbach's music secured lasting popularity, and has been ailing for some time, has, says a *Standard* Paris telegram, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. M. Cremieux was sixty-four.

A great crowd assembled in the streets and at the railway station at Aldershot on Oct. 4, to witness the departure of the 1st battalion Northamptonshire Regiment (the old 48th) and an unusally strong draft of the 1st battalion Scottish Rifles (the Cameronians) for India. The battalion paraded under the orders of Major-General Utterson, commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, to which it has been attached for the past two years, on the drill ground of the newly-named Salamanca Barracks. Lieutenant-Colonel Morris was in command, and the troops, who turned out in most excellent order, were loudly cheered. The Northamptons have been twice stationed at Aldershot during the past six years, and have been distinguished to the last by their soldierly bearing and good conduct. Headed by the band of the 1st battalion Highland Light Infantry, the battalion marched to the station. Closely following came the Cameronians, headed by their own band and pipers. Major H. de C. Rawlins, who has just come from duty at the depot at Hamilton, was in command of the detachment, which numbered nearly 250 non-commissioned officers and men.

Mr. Eyres, the English Consul at Damascus, gives a sad account of the poverty of the Christians and Jews in that town. Formerly the principal trade and wealth of the place were in the hands of these classes, but of late years the Moslems have absorbed all the riches of the city. The latter steadily increase in wealth, while the former as steadily decline. This state of things, so unusal in the Levant, is due to the loss of the through trade to Baghdad, to the difficulties which non-Moslems encounter in the conduct of business, and finally to the insolvency of the Government. The repudiation of the Damascus Bonds, which consisted of a loan of £500,000, bearing interest at 18 per cent., and raised for the purpose of subsidising the pilgrim caravan, was a heavy blow to Jews and Christians who held the large majority of these bonds.

"A lover of Nature," who sends his name and address, writes as follows in the *Daily News*:—The following incident is of so interesting a character that I hope you will pardon me taking up your valuable space. A cormorant, diving in search of its food, accidentally with the lower part of its beak struck against an open oyster, which immediately closed, and held it fast in its powerful grip. The cormorant came to the top of the water with its burden, but was unable to keep its head above water since the weight of the oyster, being over half a pound (the usual weight of a Tenby oyster) destroyed its equilibrium. The cormorant kept up a series of struggles, now being dragged under water, now coming up again, but was unable to dislodge its opponent. Whilst in this state it was seen by a passer-by, and captured and killed. Doubtless the cormorant in the end would have been conquered by its assailant had it not been killed immediately after being seen. Its beak was found to be broken, and the muscles of the throat were much drawn up and contracted by its violent efforts to release itself. Such a case to my knowledge has never been heard of before, and will therefore prove interesting to all naturalists. The bird with the oyster is at present in the hands of Mr. Jeffreys, of Tenby, who is preparing it.

A New York florist has started a new and successful branch of business which is indicated by the words over the door of his shop:—"Flowers by telegraph to all parts of the world." He has arranged with the leading florists in every city of Europe so that his customers can have their orders carried out without delay. The price of the cable or telegram is charged to the customer. A gentleman who wished a bouquet sent to a lady in Paris before she started to the theatre, called in after dinner one afternoon lately and gave the order. There were just two hours and a half to do it in, but the flowers were handed to the lady while she sat at dinner. Another gentleman wished a floral greeting to reach a lady who had left New York for Liverpool, and when she arrived a man with a basket of flowers awaited her as she stepped ashore from the vessel. American women are never quite happy without quantities of flowers.

LANDING AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Many have been the complaints as to the arrangements for landing at the Apollo Bunder. A good deal of confusion existed at the Apollo Bunder when the passengers by the s. s. Valetta disembarked on Sunday evening. Without doubt this was owing primarily to the want of lights in the recently-erected structure on the bunder-head, and the absence of sufficient light made it extremely difficult for one to find his way up the dark flight of steps after tumbling out of the launch. This want was happily emphasised by that evening's squall, which burst over the island, and in the topsy-turvy of the disembarkation scenes of the most amusing character were witnessed. Gentlemen were seen taking out luggage, which they honestly believed was theirs, but which later on they found to be the property of somebody else who might have been seen pulling it in an opposite direction. Hotel-runners and their assistants and agents of several landing and shipping companies were busily engaged in the struggle to secure the luggage belonging to passengers on whose behalf they were interested. The result was that several passengers found they were not in possession of all their belongings. Some of the lost articles have been returned to the rightful owners, but some are still missing, and it is to be hoped that any passenger who has taken luggage through mistake will make it over to the P. and O. Company, or at the office of the Commissioner of Police. I would commend to the attention of the Port Trust the desirability of forthwith furnishing the shed with a sufficient number of lights to prevent a recurrence of the confusion witnessed on Sunday night. Not a single light is fixed in the shed, and it certainly ought to have been the business of the Port Trustees to put some up before declaring the shed open to the public. The Municipality also might well have arranged to see that the several lamps on the bunder were lighted immediately the place became dark, especially when they knew a large number of passengers were expected. It was without doubt the duty of some one to see that adequate arrangements were made at the pier in view of the fact that passengers are landed either in the docks or at Mazagon during the monsoons. As there was a departure from this practice in the instance of the s.s. Valetta the P. and C. Company might have intimated to the police and other authorities that they intended to land their passengers at the Apollo Bunder that evening. Whether this was done or not I do not know. If it was done then, of course, the P. and O. Company is not to blame; but it does appear highly desirable that there should be sufficient light to facilitate the landing of passengers.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 25. A PASSENGER.

A NUISANCE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that your correspondent "B.B.B." has taken the cudgels against the growing evil of vociferous howling and discordant music, which is made use of when carrying dead bodies of the lower classes of Mahomedan and Hindus through the native town to their last resting place, allow me to bring to the notice of the authorities that since the advent of a number of mill-hands in Bombay numerous *bhajun* parties have sprung up. That they hire themselves out on such occasions, and now-a-days, as a rule, every funeral of a low class Hindu has this *bhajun* accompaniment who with impunity go on disturbing the rest of the peace-loving population as the policemen doing duty belonging as they do to their class sympathise with them; nay, more lend them a helping hand to raise a greater clamour by their symbols and inharmonius music. The sick and the young get alarmed, and more particularly when there is an epidemic in the town this nuisance is intolerable. It is high time, therefore, that the growing evil should be at once checked, and I dare-say the police will see their way to put a stop thereto.—Yours, &c., B. V.

THE RECRUDESCENCE OF THE MONSOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should be obliged if you or any of your readers would kindly inform me whether it is usual for such a large quantity of rain as we have had since Saturday to fall in Bombay so late in October, and whether it can be said to be part of the "Elephantas." The latter, I believe, usually consist of short showers, and hence the heavy fall of the last two or three days can scarcely be ascribed to them. Mr. W. Sutherland, in his meteorological report, published in your issue of to-day, says, "the weather on and off the west coast is suspicious and inclined to become more unsettled," and it would, therefore, perhaps, be as well for such as are interested in the weather (as, for instance, those who are in the habit of moving into tents after the rains) to bear this in mind in order that they may not be taken at a disadvantage should atmospheric disturbances again manifest themselves shortly.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 24. SINCERITAS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The following resolution on the report of the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency was issued yesterday:—

1. The total population during the year under review was 961 against, 1,006 in the previous year, the number of inmates at the commencement and end of the year being 690 and 709 respectively.

2. The report shows that increased accommodation is being provided at the Dharwar Asylum, and that minor improvements have been undertaken or carried out at the other asylums.

3. The net expenditure by Government amounted to Rs. 89,978-13-6, or Rs. 4,968-2-11 more than in 1890, the increase being attributed mainly to smaller receipts from paying patients and increased charges on account of works done by the Public Works Department.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the remarks made in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report and the commendations bestowed in paragraph 8 on the officers in charge of asylums.

THE NEILL-DURANT DEFAMATION CASE.

Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the charge of defamation brought by Clive Durant against George Robert Neill, under circumstances already reported, was resumed.

Complainant handed up three applications which were recorded and referred to the conduct of the accused in not attending to a summons on the 11th inst. Complainant, therefore, asked that Mr. Neill should be dealt with according to law, and considered it was a case not for tardy justice, but one for speedy and exemplary punishment.

Mr. Durant then continued the examination of Mr. Hemming, who said he had told him (Mr. Durant) that an application had been made to Mr. Cooper for a warrant against Mr. Neill Witness thought he told the Magistrate he was neither instructed on Mr. Neill's behalf in the case, nor was he ever his solicitor. When witness repeated defendant's statement to complainant the effect of the words or phrases were not in witness's memory. Witness informed his partner, Mr. Turner, that the information conveyed in the letter, dated the 29th, was substantially correct, but the words and phrases were practically not correct, but somewhat exaggerated. In other respects the letter conveyed a correct impression in its construction. In witness's opinion the reference to an immoral compact was a gross exaggeration. A suspicious person could only put the construction the complainant had put on the statement made by the defendant to witness. On the first day on which the complainant saw witness there was no suggestion of an immoral compact made by complainant as arising out of the defendant's statement. When complainant left witness's office witness heard him say he was going to see the defendant who lived above that office. Complainant returned shortly after and told witness that the statement made by the witness to complainant in his (Neill's) name was not true. Witness said it was perfectly indifferent to him whether the statement was true or otherwise or whether the complainant was truthful or the defendant. If the witness would believe what the accused had told him about the complainant and his wife, it would not create an impression on the witness's mind that the complainant had made an offer to the gentleman for an "immoral compact." However, the statement was open to that suggestion to a suspicious mind. The case was then adjourned until Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. P. W. Willard, who recently gave a series of pleasant evening's entertainments in Bombay, has, through Mr. Soundy, engaged the Gaiety Theatre for a month from the 3rd prox. During this time Mr. Willard's company, which he claims to be the best seen in India since Melville's, will appear in all the latest novelties. The company numbers over twenty members, and their repertoire is an exhaustive one.

VIVISECTION AND CRUELTY.

AN ANIMATED DISCUSSION.

At the meeting of the Church Congress on the 6th inst., "Vivisection and Cruelty" came up for discussion and a lively debate took place.

Sir Andrew Clark, M.D., was put down on the programme for the opening paper on this subject, which attracted a vast and excited assembly of clergy and laity—the laity being mainly of the feminine sex. In his absence, Dr. Wilks, an eminent colleague, read Sir Andrew Clark's paper.

Sir Andrew Clark's paper was imperfectly heard, but its point was the want of logic manifested by religious people, who declaimed against vivisection whilst they fished, hunted, and shot without a qualm of conscience. Bishop Barry, who followed, was as vigorous as he was unscientific in his reasoning against the practice of vivisection, which prompted Mr. Victor Horsley, F.R.S., to renewed attacks upon his position. Indeed, the peace of the Congress was more than once in peril during the reading of his paper. First, he declared that the term "vivisection" was false, because it connoted the cutting up of animals without anæsthetics. Referring to Bishop Barry's contemptuous allusion to the "arrogance of intellectual experts," he so offended the meeting that cries of "Withdraw," "Apologise," and other interruptions were general. He said:—Who are the leaders of the agitation? They may be divided as follows:—Members of the Church (examples) Bishop Barry, Canon Wilberforce. Professional agitators Miss Cobbe, B. Bryan. Amateur agitators of the laity: Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Hutton. Half-a-dozen medical men: Mr. Lawson Tait, Mr. Berdoe. To convince you of the immorality of the actions of these leaders, a few instances will suffice. Commencing with the Church it has always been a matter of the utmost surprise that educated men in positions of the gravest moral responsibility, like bishops, should have in this matter descended to receive the information they require from sources of notoriously tainted character, rather than by seeing for themselves in our University laboratories what scientific experiments are in reality. I have already referred to Bishop Barry's language and methods of carrying on this agitation; I have only to add now that like Canon Wilberforce, he is basing his whole action on an absolutely false ground—namely, the statements of Miss Cobbe and others—a ground which he ought to have known is false and which a very little research would have shown him to be so. But further, it is not too much to ask of a church dignitary that before speaking of the scientific work of honourable men as "a moral offence," cruelty," "demoralisation," &c., &c., he should make some slight effort to learn the outlines of the subject on which he presumes to speak with dogmatic ignorance. He stands by his own admissions convicted of having made no such effort. I charge him and his colleagues, therefore, as not only being ignorant, but with worse conduct, namely, with being culpably ignorant. Canon Wilberforce is another example of culpable ignorance, and is even more vituperative than Bishop Barry, for having, like Bishop Barry, filled his mind with the statements of Miss Cobbe, contained in the book called "The Nine Circles," and which I am about to expose, he considers it justifiable and moral for him as a Christian, a priest, and a Church dignitary, to apply the epithet "inhuman devils" to men of whom he knows nothing, and stigmatises as "abominable sin" experimental research of which he is utterly ignorant. Moreover, not only has he not made any attempt to learn the real nature of it, but has actually, when challenged to try and substantiate his allegations, deliberately suppressed truth concerning it. As such conduct on the part of a Canon of the Church must be incredible to you, I will give you one example to prove what I say. When challenged by Mr. Sewill for using the term "inhuman devils" to describe scientific workers like my colleagues and myself, he not only refused to withdraw it but actually repeated and extended this vile libel in applying it to one of the kindest of men, Professor Goltz, of Strasburg. He quotes from this author's paper in Pflüger's "Archives of Physiology," giving the volume and page, referring to repeated experiments made on one dog, but if you read the original you will find that all the experiments were done under chloroform—a fact which the Canon, for obvious reasons, entirely suppresses. Is this honest? Is it the work of a Christian enacting his duty towards God and his duty towards his neighbour? I cannot believe that this congress would in the least endorse the action of such men, or would commit the Church to a movement headed by Bishop Barry and Canon Wilberforce.

Mr. F. S. Arnold, M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon), M.R.C.S., took a strong contrary view, which roused another section of the congress almost as greatly as his predecessor. The great "Koch fiasco," and the failure of Pasteur to give an accurate reckoning of his cures, were especially denounced. He concluded thus. The practice of vivisection seems to me absolutely incompatible with any true or high conception of the *ethos* of the medical profession. Our role is to save from suffering and death, not to inflict them. We have, of course, often to inflict suffering, but it is done with a view to save the individual from death or a greater suffering. We deal with patients, not with victims. The vivisector, on the other hand, inflicts suffering, not for the benefit of the individual on whom it is inflicted but for the prospective benefit of another. Qua Vivisector, he deals with victims, not with patients. I cannot see how it can be denied that the habitual dealing with victims must have, at any rate in many cases, a disastrous effect on the *morale* of the physician. How can we expect any but the most exceptional of men to pass daily from the vivisectional laboratory to the hospital ward and carry with them to the latter place none of the ideas and conceptions as to the rights of the individual which prevail in and govern the proceedings of the former? I do not, of course, mean to charge all vivisectors with a neglect of the individual interests of their patients, but that the danger I have alluded to is real is shown by the cancer-grafting experiments in Germany and France, which horrified the world about a year ago. There undoubtedly prevail on the Continent far more lax notions as to what is and what is not justifiable in the treatment of hospital patients than the public opinion of the profession would for a moment tolerate in this country. It is unreasonable to connect that greater laxity with the utter levity with which the sufferings of animals are as a rule regarded abroad, and the absolute freedom with which vivisection is everywhere carried on? We are asked to say how far we would allow experiments on living animals. As I believe the whole method to be, scientifically speaking, absolutely unsound and untrustworthy, I see no reason to allow them at all: and certainly so long as English physiologists are found subscribing to memorials to such men as Claude Bernard, Paul Bert, and Chauveau, and so long as it is impossible to get from them an admission that there is any point of agony beyond which it is immoral and unjustifiable to go, those who have taken this matter up, after mature consideration and careful study of the facts, are not likely to withdraw or compromise their demand for absolute prohibition. We may, at any rate, fairly demand that the supporters of vivisection shall take the initiative, and show how if the practice is allowed at all, gross abuses can possibly be prevented. The present system, under which the inspection under the Act is placed in the hands of thick and thin supporters of vivisection, can satisfy no one, and is a grotesque and unseemly farce.

Mr. Armand Ruffer, M.D., a well-known advocate of vivisection, was even more emphatic in his denunciation of the anti-visisectionists than Mr. Victor Horsley, and rather more lucid in his reasoning. After closing with the opponents of Pasteur he tacked Mr. Arnold:—Mr. Arnold has said that medicine has derived no advantage from experiments on animals. Now, Mr. Arnold is a graduate in medicine—that is, he owes his present position to the knowledge he has gained through experimentation on animals, for he has passed examinations in physiology. The examining boards of the universities say to their candidates, "Before we allow you to pass to the clinical part of your studies you must satisfy us that you know the elements of physiology, because without them you will become a source of danger to your patients." An examination in physiology, therefore, is to the physician what an examination in the Gospels is to the clergyman, and most of our knowledge of physiology has been obtained through experiments on animals. Mr. Arnold went through this ordeal satisfactorily, and I would ask him this one question: "How would you and I, Mr. Arnold, have answered a single one of the questions which we answered in June 1886, without constantly referring to the knowledge which we had gained, directly or indirectly, through experiments on animals?" I have not the least hesitation in saying that any candidate who did not base his answers on experiments on animals would, and rightly too, have been "plucked" by his examiners. The examination bodies of the universities of all nations insist on medical men possessing the knowledge derived from experiments on animals before they pronounce them fit to exercise their profession, and it comes to this, my Lords—on whose side is the balance of skilled opinion throughout the world? Are we to take the opinion of the leaders of the medical profession in every country, or that of the ladies and gentlemen whose contributions to medical science are published chiefly in the *Manchester Guardian* and *Echo*? Some gentlemen have said that they would rather die than make use of the knowledge acquired through experiments on animals. This statement is more to the credit of their hearts than of their good sense; for if they object to experiments on animals, they would never, I am sure, think of eating meat made tender through the mutilation of animals,

they would never eat fish which has been dragged from the bottom of the sea by a hook through the nose, they would never think of giving codliver oil to sick children for the same reason, they would never think of driving in a carriage or cab drawn by a horse mutilated in order to render it more docile ; far less would they support, as I am told some of the clergy do, by active example, the hunting of animals or the angling of salmon for "sport." In fact, they must turn strict vegetarians. Not only so, but our knowledge of drugs has been entirely gained by experiments, either on animals or on men, diseased or healthy ; and if my Lord Bishop of Manchester and his supporters object to making use of knowledge acquired through experiments on animals, how much more will they not object to knowledge gained through experiments on mankind ? They must, therefore, give up all treatment and all drugs, and the only thing left for these gentlemen to do, should they wish to remain logical, is not only to become vegetarians, but to join the Peculiar People ! They would then be intensely, one might almost say painfully, logical ; but, my lords, I have been taught at Oxford that logic, when not tempered with reason, is but a poor substitute for common sense.

Words can hardly describe the effect of Professor Horsley's speech upon the meeting, writes a correspondent. From beginning to end the note was aggressive and the language defiant. Now and again the thin line which separates bad taste from legitimate attack seemed to have been overstepped and the audience resented strongly not a few of his statements. When Dr. Ruffer succeeded Mr. Arnold, whose thin science and inflated theology received more than their meed of applause, it was felt that the victory was going steadily for the doctors. Unhappily many of Dr. Ruffer's most affective periods were spoiled by an attempt to follow Professor Horsley into the domain of challenge and debate. His vigorous address, however, confined the attention of the audience to the scientific points at issue, and Dr. Clarke, who was the next reader, suffered the usual fate of a voice crying in the wilderness. If churchmen had deliberately convened the congress for the purpose of giving sanction to the practice of vivisection, no course could have been taken which would more effectually have achieved such an object than putting Mr. Arnold and Dr. Clarke against Professor Horsley and Dr. Ruffer. Nor were the anti-vivisectionists more happy in their selection of Bishop Barry and the Bishop of Manchester as their champions. Of Bishop Barry's address it need only be said that it was disappointing. So clever a speaker and debater might well have been provided with facts insusceptible to the obvious challenge which Mr. Horsley was moved to hurl at him. Oddly enough, all the speeches were pitched in a high strain. No meeting of the congress hitherto had been so excitable or so nervously irritable, and when the hour of adjourning approached the debate had been left in so unsatisfactory a condition that the proposal to extend it was received with acclamation. From that moment the scene became dramatic. One of the secretaries of the congress read letters addressed to the President from Sir James Paget and Sir George M. Humphry, both approving—the former at some length—of the practice of vivisection. Then the Bishop of Manchester rose, and in vehement tones denounced vivisection on the ground of morals, of which he could profess to know something, and his morals were somewhat different from those of Prof. Horsley. If they held that man had developed from age to age was it impossible to conceive a highly developed generation vivisecting Sir Andrew Clark ? The point was uproariously applauded, but it was keenly felt by the Bishop of Edinburgh, who rose with much dignity and rebuked both his episcopal colleagues in calculated terms regarding the position taken up by both of the clerical speakers. He would not have it go forth that that was the position of the great body of the clergy. Nothing could be more disastrous to the Church of England than that the sentiments of Bishop Moorhouse and Bishop Barry should go forth as the voice of the Church of England, or that they should be taken as the arbiters of right and wrong. He, too, has studied ethics, and all his sympathies were with the experimentalists. The morality of the Bishop of Manchester was morality up in a balloon. If by giving pain to an animal the scourge of cholera in England could be prevented was there one who would not assent to its infliction ? Bishop Dowden was naturally received in a mixed, bewildered way by the congress. The protest was pointed, direct, emphatic, courageous, unexpected. Feeling doubtless that the occasion demanded his reappearance Bishop Barry rose and deliberately stated that when his paper was printed he would retract and apologise for any statement which he could not substantiate. A few moments later the meeting terminated amid much excitement.

M. DUMAS ON HATRED.

The seventh volume of the works of M. Dumas appeared on the 4th inst., and contains " La Princesse de Bagdad," " Denise," and " Francillon," with copious and highly-spiced notes by the author. There is a preface. From the advanced sheets, writes a correspondent, I learn that " La Princesse de Bagdad " was written in seven days and nights, and in a state of high fever from the continuous exertion, but the play was elaborated slowly and painfully in the author's brain. The last rehearsal was a grand success, but there was a small group in the pit which came determined to hiss it down. What was remarkable on the first night was that the hisses came from boxes filled with non-paying spectators. What was rarer still at the Francais, the journalists got bitten by this spirit of opposition and joined in hissing. When the author looked through the hole in the curtain he was surprised to see contentment expressed on the faces of many persons who had been congratulating him on the rehearsal, and whom he had thought his friends. About fifteen hundred persons were neutral, and so the hissing ones had it all their own way, and the play was considered damned. But M. Dumas persevered, and on the sixth night, which was a Saturday, when all the critics came with a view to their Monday article, the play won a victory. The hostility was caused by M. Dumas' attitude on the subject of divorce. From this point the author in his preface runs off into a disquisition on hatred, which he is sorry to say is foreign to his nature. Life, he says, is monotonous, and good furious hatred would vary it. It would spur one forward, and make one often eager for the morrow to come round. Hatred belongs to every age of life, is a consistent and a fixed passion. It is more admirable to be a Romeo than a Iago, but Iago had more pleasure in hating than Romeo had in loving. When he saw Desdemona smothered, he must have had a few moments of ineffable delight, this was written by M. Dumas a few days after Mr. Deacon shot M. Abeille, whom an anonymous letter denounced to him. M. Dumas says he is constantly receiving anonymous letters, and likes them better than any other sort. To begin with, they do not require to be answered, and then one knows so well, from the first line or two, what is coming and that there is no need to go farther. But everyone is not a philosopher, and anonymous missives may be as destructive as dynamite. M. Dumas looks on hatred as the ruling passion of the day. He personally does not mind it when it breaks out in the form of libels on himself, and he follows M. Renan's precept, never to contradict a calumniator. M. Renan disdained to answer a libel in which he was spoken of as having got forty thousand pounds from M. de Rothschild to write his " Vie de Jesus." Why should barking curs be heeded unless they try to bite ?

Hatred, continued M. Dumas, shows itself now in universal irony, backbiting abuse, and malicious lies. Cannons are pointed across every frontierr, revolvers are in every pocket, and vitriol is ready to be slipped into the milk cans. Go into the Parliament and you will see deputies shaking fists in each other's faces. Go into the churches and you will see faction fights. German soldiers swear to their Emperor to fire on their own brethren. The French clergy are hoping for the old Pope to die soon because he preaches peace and obedience to the civil law. They want one to be elected who will hate even as they do. Hatred is no longer kept for foreigners alone, but is vented on men of the same race, blood, and family. Married couples never before mutually hated each other as they do now. Marriage is no longer a blessed tie. The family falls to pieces. The man despises the woman, and the woman holds the man in contempt when she does not loath him. Love has flown from the world. What meaning could a play like the " Anthony " of the elder Dumas, the younger Dumas now asks, have in this hating and hateful world ? We have the comforting assurance that excess of evil will lead to good, and the world will wake up to see the ugliness of hatred, and love will be counted the right thing. M. Dumas explains the hatred of which he has been the butt by the success of his plays. The returns of " La Princesse de Bagdad " were 249l. from the 31st of January, 1884, to the 31st May, and in the following month they were 272l. He ends by saying that the actress of all others who has played best in the part of " La Princess de Bagdad " is Signora Duse, about whom Vienna is now going wild.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric-acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BORROWED WORDS.

A happy idea has been worked out in one of the latest publications from the Cambridge University Press. This is a dictionary of foreign words and phrases and words adopted from foreign languages and naturalised since the introduction of printing. The title, " Anglicised Words and Phrases," itself requires a little explanation, for perhaps the bulk of the words in this dictionary are not in the accepted sense of the word Anglicised at all. Such words and phrases as functum, sehnsucht, summum bonum, a reculons, a bon compte, are borrowed bodily from another language, and only Anglicised in the sense that they are or have been used by English writers who could not find an English expression which so well hit their meaning. The only authorities given for including sehnsucht among Anglicised words, for example, are Thackeray and Miss Yonge. The former uses it in " Vanity Fair " in a German phrase, " Sehnsucht nach der Liebe : and Miss Yonge uses it in " Pillars of the House " in the sentence " There is a certain sehnsucht in the pieces of music he is always improvising." These seem to be quoted or borrowed rather than Anglicised words, but the dictionary is none the less useful on that account, but rather the more. On the other hand, " envelope," " punctilio," are examples of words so much Anglicised as to have become entirely incorporated into our language, and to rank as entirely English as most of the words in our composite tongue. Anglicised words and phrases are, therefore, as explained in the preface, taken to include words not Anglicised at all, but familiarised by frequent quotations, words borrowed and wholly orp artly naturalised, and words used in our literature without naturalisation, although sometimes changed more or less in the pronunciation. The book is called " Stanford's Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases," because it was undertaken in pursuance of the terms of a bequest by the late Mr. J. F. Stanford. He left behind him certain materials for the work in a collection of his own, and his interpretation of the term " Anglicised " was found to be as free as that adopted by the committee upon whose scheme the dictionnary has been edited by the editor of " Pindar," Dr. C. A. M. Fennell, assisted by Mr. F. G. Hutt. The committee was composed of the Rev. Professor J. E. B. Mayor, the Rev. Professor W.W. Skeat, Professor R. L. Bensly, Mr. Aldis Wright, and Dr. J. P. Postgate.

It is not so much the fashion in literature now to use Latin quotation, but this dictionary, in explaining the phrases, puts on record some of the authorities for their use to eke out English. Our own sins come home to roost in this manner, for we see " The Daily News " quoted for " a verbis ad verbera." Before quite mastering the scheme of the dictionary, it seems odd to find " absurd " in the dictionary of borrowed words, for it was borrowed as long ago as 1557. Dr. Fennell corrects the National English Dictionary's direct connection of this word with " surdus " (deaf), and derives it through the French from the Latin " absurdus " (off-sounding, dissonant, or, metaphorically, irrational and silly). Although the history of the word " carouse " is to be found in most dictionaries, we question whether a term so well understood is often enough turned up to make it common knowledge that it comes from the German " gar aus" (quite out), in the phrase, " garaus trinken" (to drink all out, or to empty the drinking vessel). The early quotations plainly carry this meaning. For example, in the Siege of Rouen, 1591, " Sir Roger and I were invyted to certaine French gentlemen, where we drank carowses." In Chamberlain's " Court and Times of James I.," it is said, " In the midst of dinner the King drank a carouse in a cup of gold." Even the German spelling is preserved in one quotation, of date 1617, where we learn that " each one at the table salutes him with a cup, all which ' garausses ' he must drink as for a fine." The well Anglicised word " acme " is shown printed in Greek characters till about 1700 ; then for many years it figures in italicas ; and it does not finally venture to rank itself with ordinary English words until the present century. It was a long time before the common word " activity " laid aside its French form. In deriving " comrade " from the Spanish instead of from the French, this dictionary claims to correct an impression that it came from the French, but we do not find any such error in such a popular publication as " Chambers's Etymological Dictionary." The Spanish derivation of " crimson," however, is new, attention hitherto having been directed mainly to the French form " cramoisin," whereas Dr. Fennell has found traces of the Spanish " cremesin " in very old forms going back to the fifteenth century. He finds it spelt "crymesin," "crymesyn," "cremysyne," &c., and he quotes Spenser (" Shepheard's Calendar ")—

Seest how fresh my flowers bene spredde,
Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redde.

There is a curious tendency in languages to borrow back words originally taken from themselves. Redingote, originally riding-coat, and ticket, which the French have taken in our form, although we originally had it as " etiquette," from them, are examples. Among borrowed phrases we do not observe the familiar and now historic " j'y suis, j'y reste," nor " do ut des." The words and phrases borrowed show a predominance of Latin, according to this dictionary, French is next most resorted to, then Italian, but the majority of English words formed from other languages are taken from the French.

THE COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

A Manchester correspondent writes:—Perhaps the most serious feature in the prospect of a new labour battle in Lancashire is not the mere size of the forces likely to be engaged, but the deliberateness of the preparations for it and the length of time—nine or ten months at least—over which they have been proceeding. At the best of times there is abundant material for conflict lying about the entire area of the cotton districts, and during the past twelve month of growing trade depression there have been at least two important occasions of dispute and disturbance apart from any question of reducing wages. This now to be brought to an issue between the new federation of the spinners on the one side and their employes on the other, but as it is the custom of the trade to give a month's notice of reductions, and the notice has not yet been formally given, though it is definitely determined upon the date of the expected closing of mills, will be about the 1st of November. In the meantime there may be either a weakening of the employers' alliance consequent on some tempting improvement in trade, or, on the contrary, things may only get worse, and the sphere of disturbance enlarged. At present it is almost confined to South-East Lancashire and to the spinning mills. The worst of all things to be feared is that the feeling of class antagonism should override all counsels of conciliation. So far the abortive negotiations between employers and employed have been conducted with a courtesy on both sides which each party acknowledges, but it has been more apparent in the conference room itself, and between the accredited negotiators than in the hot words flung about in the general discussions that had been going on. It is evident now, as always, that on each side there is a disposition to look behind the accredited representatives of the other to the alleged instigation of mischief-mongers. Employers point to the difference between the smoothness of operative delegates in joint meetings and their arrogant claims to direct the course of trade when the medium of expression is some speech to their own constituents, some circular to their union or article in their union organ. The operatives, on their part, complain that the more liberally disposed employers, and especially the private employers, as distinguished from the joint-stock companies, are incited to hostile action by the activity of those loudly abused characters, the floaters and conductors of the extensive " Oldham limiteds." The Opererative Spinners' Amalgamation has had one trial of strength with federated capital this year, when the Stalybridge strike against alleged unfairness of payment in one of the mills induced a look-out in the Federation district. In that instance the union officials were diplomatic enough to bring the conflict to an end sooner than was liked by many of their clints, because it was evident to the leaders that the ground had been ill-chosen from the beginning, and in fact was not of their choosing but that of less responsible local ardour. A previous instance, when matters did not get so far as an open rupture, but when its occurrence seemed imminent, was the action taken by the Spinners' Amalgamation about the end of last year to exclude non-unionist hands, especially in the card and blowing rooms from the mills of the north and north-east Lancashire Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. That question has been left in abeyance, but it has not been settled. It is patent that a grand quarrel over the respective pretensions of unionism and mastership to the direction of capital in the cotton trade underlies the several disputes that are brought to a head from other ostensible causes, and may at any period of disturbance assert complete ascendency.

On the occasion of the last vacancy in the Laureateship there was a lady poet named among the possible successors to Wordsworth. Mr. Archer, in his "Gladstone and his Contemporaries," mentions the speculations of that day on the subject, and says E. Barrett (Mrs. Browning) was at this time very eagerly " run " for the Laureateship. It was thought that under the reign of a Queen a lady might well carry the laurel, especially as it was even then admitted that this particular singer stood second in all the English-speaking words to no one but Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Browning. Among the other names which Mr. Archer recalls as being in the mouths of the public at the time were Christopher North, Leigh Hunt, Barry Cornwall, and even Dr. Charles Mackay. But Mr. Archer adds: " The Queen was understood to be very fond of the simple, sweet idyll called ' The Miller's Daughter,' and it can hardly be said that the choice was ever doubtful."

THE QUESTION OF UGANDA.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESOLUTION.

The Earl of Rosebery has sent to the Imperial British East Africa Company a letter in which he says:—It having been pressed upon them by various communications, especially in a recent telegram from Sir G. Portal, that dangers may arise from immediate evacuation at the appointed time which might be obviated by some further delay that would give time for preparation calculated to facilitate evacuation with greater safety, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to assist the Company by pecuniary contribution towards the cost of prolongation of the occupation for three months up to the 31st March on a scale not exceeding that of the present expenditure. It must, however be distinctly understood that this measure is taken solely with a view to facilitate the safe evacuation by the Company, which is rendered necessary by their financial position, and the responsibility for the measures to be taken in carrying out the evacuation will rest with the Company alone : and the Government do not intend by this step to take upon themselves any of the liabilites incurred by the Company or their agents in respect of Uganda or the surrounding territories, and that the Government reserve to themselves absolute freedom of action in regard to any future measures consequent upon the evacuation.

The Company sent back a reply saying :—After due deliberation, and viewing the importance of the national interests concerned, the Board have resolved to accept the proposals of Her Majesty's Government in respect to postponing the impending evacuation of Uganda, on the terms and for the period prescribed. Instructions have accordingly been wired to this effect to the Company's administrator at Mombasa for communication to Captain Williams, now in charge at Uganda. The Board's resolution to continue the occupation of the Lake district in the manner proposed has been actuated by the hope that the provisional arrangement to which it refers may in the issue bear fruit conducive to the cause of humanity and to the public advantage.

MR. H. M. STANLEY'S VIEWS.

At the Guildhall, Swansea, on Monday, 3rd instant, Mr. H. M. Stanley was presented with the freedom of the borough. The African explorer was accompanied by his wife and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Tennant. Mr. Stanley in the course of his speech said—I will allude to a subject which I regard as of national importance, especially at this moment, when, if you exerted all your influence, you might be the means of averting a dreadful calamity and preventing the collapse of the civilisation just begun in Central Africa. (Loud cheers.) While at Zanzibar in February 1887, I succeeded in persuading the Sultan to conclude the negotiation necessary for the transference of the northern portion of his mainland dominions. Three months later the Imperial British East Africa Company was formed, and this event was soon after followed by the death of the Sultan. Had not the British Company offered most liberal terms, a coast line 450 miles long, swarming with stone-built towns, castellated forts, and populous villages, returning a handsome revenue, would have become German territory. Our cousins were greatly vexed with the loss of this promising territory, as for months a German squadron had been ostentatiously paraded along the coast, with the view of exercising a gentle pressure in favour of a German company. The ownership of the coast line included the right to an indefinite extent of " Hinterland " or the inland region. I consider that the British Company showed sound commercial judgment in the bargain they made with the Sultan, and that they performed a great service to the Empire besides. The investment with ordinary care, was as good as buying Consols, for the Company took over a known revenue, with its responsibilities, for an annual subsidy which satisfied the Sultan and left a fair margin of profit in the Company's hands. But the Company, unfortunately, allowed themselves to be persuaded by the Government and the press to extend their operations into the indefinite interior called the " British sphere of influence." It was urged on them that, according to the Berlin Conference, they were bound to prove their right to the Hinterland by treaties with the native chiefs and elders, otherwise any foreign adventurer might proceed thither and annex the whole region to within ten miles of the coast. The example of Germany, the Congo State, and the British South Africa Company were pointed out to them, and it was said it was un-English to squat by the seaside, while the " Pearl of Africa" invited them to its possession. Moved by these specious arguments, and probably by something more, the directors left their safe and profitable business on the coast for adventure in the great sphere of influence. Then began a race of British treaty-makers and German adventurers. Expedition after expedition left the coast, which involved the expenditure of scores of thousands. The British finally crossed over to Uganda, and massed an imposing force there, the supplies for which cost £300 a ton for conveyance. In an incredibly brief time the territory of the Company had expanded from a strip of coast 450 miles by 10 into one embracing three-quarters of a million of square miles. I am anxious to know whether this country can remain indifferent to what has happened, or rather to what must happen in a certain contingency. If we abandon the sphere of influence, then we have yielded Heligoland to the Germans to no purpose. Our pledges, made in the face of all Europe at the Brussels Conference two years ago, remain unredeemed. The late outlay for the survey of the Nyanza Railway will have been wasted. The capital of the East Africa Company will have been spent in vain, £100,000 spent on the mission in Uganda will have been lost, and the missionary and the pioneers' labours and lives will have been sacrificed uselessly, and a powerful nation and a beautiful country will have been ruined. Lord Salisbury must have the credit of the acquisition of the territory, but Lord Rosebery might gain the glory of utilising it. The first step to be taken was to prevent our right to it lapsing by abandonment : and the second to construct a railway to Victoria Nyanza, which would absorb at the outset about 50,000 tons of rails and several thousand tons of iron bridges, and a large supply of rolling stock. Proceeding, he described the possibilities opened to trade enterprise by the railway in question, the large amount of country which it would open up, and the large number of industries it would affect. Mr. Stanley continued—Before concluding I will just hint at the importance of the question politically to us. You do not need to be told that the seventeen Roman Catholic priests now in Uganda, whose misdirected zeal lately gave so much trouble to the British Administration, are subsidised by the French Government, and that on the evacuation of Uganda by the British there will be no barrier to interpose between French policy and the Nile. I do not wish to create needless alarm, but, basing her right upon an act of the Berlin Conference, it is within the bounds of probability that France may better appreciate the strategic position of Uganda than we did, and from thence to Khartoum is but a step. Anyhow, you must rest certain that Uganda once abandoned cannot be retaken.

THE VIEWS OF THE C.M.S.

An official of the Church Missionary Society, the only Protestant Mission in Uganda, has expressed the following views to a representative of Reuter's Agency regarding the present position of the mission in that region, and the consequences of an eventual withdrawal from the country. One result of a complete evacuation of Uganda would be, first of all a conflict between the two political parties going under the name of Protestants and Roman Catholics in which the latter would probably be successful owing to thier numerical superiority, and, finally, a struggle with the Mohammedans, who, coming in as a third party, and waging war against both the Protestants and Roman Catholics, would in all probability, in their turn, become masters of the situation. There is much, however, to be thankful for, in the fact that there still remains time to consider the situation. Before that time expires Bishop Tucker and his party will have reached Uganda, and may be able to make satisfactory arrangements with the natives, even in view of a probable withdrawal from the country. Meanwhile, the situation is no worse than it has been for some time past. If the British East Africa Company retires at the end of its term, and the Government refuses to take over Uganda, it is possible that measures will be taken to arouse further public interest and to collect sufficient funds to enable the Company to continue its operations, or to find some other means to take over the administration. M'wanga, having identified himself with the Protestant party, is friendly to the missionaries, and it is hoped, for this reason, that he may be induced to listen to any proposals made by Bishop Tucker on his arrival at Mengo, the capital. Until recently the Church Missionary Society had ten stations (Masaka and Kyango) in Budu, but, owing to the retreat of the Roman Catholics from Mengo to this district, the stations had of necessity to be abandoned, and the missionaries, together with their native converts, had to withdraw to the capital, where, according to the latest advices, they are now stationed. Stations had been occupied in Busoga to the east and north-east of Mengo, but at present they are not occupied by any English missionaries. Upon the arrival in Uganda of Bishop Tucker the society will have fourteen missionaries in that region. There are also about two thousand natives who are either baptized members or are under instruction at the mission station. A large church had been built at Mengo entirely by the natives, and at the latter's own expense.

THE ENGLISH MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

On the 3rd inst. at the opening of the winter session of University College Medical School, Mr. S. J. Hutchinson referred at the outset of his address to the question of sanitation. The late John Bright once said during the Crimean War : " The Angel of Death is hovering over us ; we can almost hear the beating of his wings ! " Surely the terrible epidemic of cholera on the Continent made these words sink into their hearts, and they could only be deeply thankful that, as far as human skill could prevail, it had so far kept the scourge out of their midst. In giving advice to the students, he recommended them at the outset of their career to cultivate a spirit of consideration towards patients who were sometimes difficult to manage. Without a thorough knowledge of anatony, phisiology, and pathology the sciences of medicine and surgery were simply the " baseless fabric of a vision." It was also well to pay special attention to the " art of prescribing," which conduced to the success of a medical practitioner. Dealing with the question of a degree in medicine for London medical students, the lecturer said that it was a glaring anomaly that those who had gone through a five years' curriculum, who had passed many severe and searching examinations in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and whose opportunities for clinical studies were unequalled, should not after all this be able to style themselves legally by the title of " doctors." The State insisted upon the medical student undergoing a five years' curriculum of severe study in all sorts of subjects ; it compelled him to pass difficult examinations at all periods of his career, and then when he had done everything, and satisfied everybody, and got his degree or diploma, what did the State do for him ? Did it protect him in any way against the bone-setter, the herbalist, the medical electrician, the mesmerist, the midwife, or the prescribing chemist, or the legion of American and other foreign gentlemen with possibly a bogus degree ? And what was the penal clause ? It was one which was emasculated and inert, because, in order to convict an unlicensed, an unregistered person, it was necessary to prove, beyond all doubt, so as to satisfy a British jury, that the said person wilfully and falsely represented himself to be a duly qualified practitioner with intent to defraud. This he (Mr. Hutchinson) maintained was carrying the liberty of the subject a trifle too far, and he thought the day was not far distant when it would be impossible for any of these gentry to practise any form of the healing art, unless they were entitled to be registered. If they went to start in practice in any country of Europe, except Great Britain, without having passed their medical examinatiion, what would they do ? Woutd there be a welcome with open arms ? Would the foreigners allow brasses to be put up, with doctor this and doctor that, and permit the unqualified person to practise in their towns and cities ? Certainly not ; they would instantly pay him a domiciliary visit and give a friendly (more or less) warning, and if the hint was not taken they would probably confiscate his property, and politely escort him to the nearest frontier if they did not first fine and imprison him ! As to public and official honours for medical men, so far the peerage had been denied them ; but with Professor Huxley in the Privy Council, Sir Walter Foster, Secretary to the Local Government Board, and with Lord Playfair, of St. Andrews, it really did not seem beyond the range of possibility that peerages would be conferred on medical men.

Lecturing at St. Mary's Hospital, on the re-opening of the Medical School, Dr. A. P. Luff impressed upon the students the importance of observing for themselves. The accumulation of the occurrences observed would constitute their experience from which, aided by their reasoning faculties, would issue their actions.

Think nothing trifling, tho' it small appears,
Sands make the mountains, moments make the years,
And trifles—life.

But however engrossed they might become in their studies, they should never lose sight of carefulness of their health, and of the need for daily recreation. The first requisite to success in life was a healthy body, and the best brain was of little service unless there was sufficient vital energy to work it. Cycling was of particular advantage to the student residing in London. But he referred to rational cycling, not to the horrible exhibitions of cycling too frequently seen in the streets nowadays, not to the individual who, with crooked back and head dangling over the front, tore along indifferent to the safety and comfort of others, and who was so aptly compared by the observant gamins of the London street to " a monkey on a gridiron." He thought, too, it was time that the members of the medical profession, whilst advocating the immense benefits of athletic training, should raise their voices against the growing evils of athletic straining. What a frightful strain to subject the heart and vessels, to what a terrible overtaxing of the powers of the nervous centres, what a fearful price would assuredly have to be paid in the future for the vainglory of having established a cycling record ! Passing to the question of moral training, the lecturer said that self-discipline and self-control strengthened the moral fibre. The medical man should be a moral teacher, showing by the example of his life, the lives that others should lead. He urged the study of chemistry, a factor most useful in the treatment of disease, and most potent in aiding the discovery of some of the hidden secrets of the causation of disease. To those who could rightly use it, he thought it would be found that the light of chemistry would illumine many a dark corner of the still unexplored regions of the continent of disease. Although some measure of success had been attained of late years in the treatment of diseases of the individual, yet a much greater measure of success had been obtained in the prevention of the diseases of communities ; and in the future, preventive medicine would doubtless attain to a much higher degree of perfection. Small-pox had, by vaccination and improved sanitation, been almost banished from the realm of disease. Indeed, in its old virulent form it was now in this country simply a matter of history. Cholera, on account of the sanitary and preventive measures they adopted, was unable, as was recently seen, to gain any foothold in this country. He took it as a truism that the prevention of disease was a much higher and grander aim of medical science than its amelioration or cure. It therefore behoved them to look out that they were not left helplessly in the rear by other countries. He alluded to what he called the " hysterical " anti-vivisection movement, stating that the utility and necessity for experiments and observations on animals could not be rightly estimated by an unskilled public.

At the Westminster Hospital, Dr. Mercier, delivering the address in connection with the commencement of the winter session, reviewed the altered relations of the medical profession to the public—first, in regard to the relations of the individual doctor to each patient ; and then the relation of the profession as a whole to the rest of the community. In the first relation he remarked how the intercourse of the doctor and patient had become less oracular and more confidential. In the new view the patient was regarded as an active, thinking, feeling man, whose power of acting, thinking, and feeling was impaired, and needed to be restored. It was the working of the power which resided in the nervous system to which attention was now being directed, and the study of nervous action was rising continually more and more into prominence. The lecturer pointed out that while their gaols were being closed for want of inmates, and pauperism was diminishing relatively to the population, lunatic asylums were being extended in all parts of the country. The same remedial agent, compulsory employment, he contended, was found efficacious in each of the three conditions concerned : namely, crime, pauperism, and insanity. It was certain that if the reclamation of the criminal was to be effected the period of his detention must be indefinite in duration, and must depend on the amelioration of his character. The value of these speculations from a medical point of view was claimed by the lecturer to consist in the broadened and more accurate conception that they afforded of the nature of insanity and allied disorders. He concluded by inferring from instances of non-success in life the conditions that were necessary for success, and dealt with the respective shares of intellect and character in conducing to this result. Cleverness, he said, was becoming commoner every day ; it was almost a drug in the labour market. But character retained, and would always retain, its value. Strength of character, energy, courage, and integrity were priceless qualities. They could not be gotten for gold, neither should silver be weighed for the price of them ; and while men of brilliant intellect failed every day, men with these qualities could always command success.

Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., distributed the prizes at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School in the presence of a large gathering. The Dean of the School said the condition of the school was fairly satisfactory, and that there had been considerable changes since last year in the staff and in the curriculum, which had been extended by certain new subjects being introduced. Sir J. Lubbock congratulated the students on their success in preparing for one of the noblest professions. He observed that medical men were bound to be particularly careful of themselves, though to be over-anxious about one's health was not the way to keep well. Perhaps few persons realised how much health depended upon themselves. He was glad to hear of the success of the students in athletics ; for while he would be the last to advocate any waste of time he was sure that time spent in athletic exercises was not wasted, but well employed. Sir Henry Holland had laid it down as a rule always to take a three months' holiday, and he thought years ago he should follow that most excellent suggestion, but he had never been able to get three months. At the same time he believed it was desirable to take as reasonable a holiday as could be got. He went on to urge, as a way of economising time, the good use of small opportunities ; and after speaking of the marvellous strides that medicine had recently made, he said one of the most eminent men in the medical profession had told him that the cause of the want of success in most cases was that the students were dilatory, unpunctual, and obstinate in small things ; in short, unbusinesslike ; and he urged that these were little things that could be avoided.

The Charing-cross Medical School was opened by the Dean, Sir Stanley Boyd. The lecturers met their several classes during the day, and described to them the nature of the work to be done during the session. There was a good average number of students in attendance.

At the opening of the winter session of the London School of Medicine for Women, Handel-street, Brunswick-square, a new departure was made. Instead of an introductory lecture being given to the students, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D. (Dean), and Mrs. Thorne, honorary secretary, received the new students and gave each a personal word of welcome. Subsequently there was a large gathering of senior students and friends, amongst whom were Lady Pearson, Lady Lysle, Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D., Professor Hartog, of Cork, Miss Louisa Stevenson, of Edinburgh, Miss F. Davenport Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Boyd. The new students at the school include Miss Bonnerjee, of Calcutta, a Swedish lady, and two Russian ladies.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

Nearly every football club of importance, whether acknowledging the Association or Rugby code, was engaged on Saturday, the 1st instant. The weather was generally favourable, though in the south of England rain fell with such persistency until noon as to raise a doubt as to whether play would be possible. However, about that hour, the weather cleared, and the afternoon turned out to be fine. In the north the whole of the League Clubs played matches, and with but one exception, victory rested in each case with the home team. As is usual in League matches, very large crowds witnessed the play, several of the games attracting as many as 12,000 spectators. The hitherto unbeaten club (Preston North End) suffered its first defeat. Their opponents were Notts County, who inflicted a very decisive defeat on the North End by three goals to one. The following are the results of the other League matches :—Sunderland defeated Stoke by three goals to one ; Notts Forest Derby County by three to two ; Bolton Wanderers Wolverhampton Wanderers by three to one ; Sheffield Wednesday Burnley by two to nil ; Everton Asten Villa by one to nil ; while the matches between West Bromwich Albien and Newton Heath, and Blackburn Rovers and Accrington were drawn. In the Midland League Doncaster Rovers met with their first reverse in connection with this competition, but they still head the list. The four ties in connection with the qualifying competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup were decided. Three of them were fought out by clubs in the south of England, there being four Old Boys teams and two from Norwich engaged. Both the latter were beaten, and a like result awaited the Old Harrovians in their match against the Old Wykehamists, the others successful being the Old Etonians and Old Westminsters. Among the Rugby engagements, Blackheath, Richmond, Old Merchant Taylors, Middlesex Wanderers, Harlequins, Kensington (of the London clubs), and Newport, Gloucester, Swansea, and Liecester won their matches.

There were 8,000 spectators at Sheffield on Monday, the 3rd inst., to witness the League match between Sheffield Wednesday and Notts Forest. The game was a very hard one, and resulted in a tie, both sides scoring two goals. In the second division of the League the Burton Swifts were defeated by Small Heath, the score being 3 goals to 2. Burnley were victorious over Bootle, at Bootle, by 4 goals to 2 ; while at Burslem, Newton Heath beat Port Vale by 3 goals to love.

An inter-county football match was played at Chelmsford on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. The weather was fine, the attendance of spectators large, and the play very spirited. For Middlesex, Stirling kept goal splendidly, and in the result the metropolitan county was victorious by three goals to one. A match between Ardwick and Fleetwood Rangers in the qualifying competition, or the Association Challenge Cup, resulted in a win for the Rangers by two goals to nil. Of the remaining matches, Marlow on their own ground defeated Oxbridge by two to one ; while the 2nd Scots Guards at Burton Court gained a victory over the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards by four goals to love.

AMERICAN AMENITIES.

Mr. George William Curtis, a gentleman to whom the proprietors of " Harper's Magazine " allow the privilege of liberating his mind once a month, in the back part of their periodical, on things in general and ourselves in particular, would gain more respect as a critic of manners on this side of the Atlantic if he adjusted his facts to suit his arguments with a little more ingenuity. He opens his savage little assault in the September number by declaring that " the part of the English-speaking race that inhabits the British Islands is apt to show among its more ignorant classes much more brutishness than is shown by the American branch of the race." This is, of course, a matter of opinion, writes a home paper. Statistics are the only approximate method of comparing crime, and as Mr. Curtis carefully shields himself behind sweeping assertions as to the relative brutishness of the two countries, we conclude he is merely expressing what he hopes may be true, not what he knows to be a fact. Foraging amongst ancient publications in search of something to tickle American vanity and lower British self-complacency he has stumbled on the works of an English clergyman named Fidler, who wrote a silly book many years ago concerning the manners of the Americans. But fifty years ago did not the inhabitants of the State of New York " spit a good deal, and eat peas with a knife, and sit in their shirt sleeves at the theatre ? More friendly observers than the Reverend Mr. Fidler have recorded these facts, which Americans do not deny. People who use tobacco in the traditional manner of British tars are compelled to expectorate. Occasionally we met with countrymen of our own, usually described as " self-made men," who use knives as forks. At the Drury Lane pantomime a good many young men, whose " calling " it is to sell vegetables on a barrow in the black streets of the metropolis, may still be seen, on and after Boxing Night, sitting in the hot gallery in their shirt-sleeves. The French say with truth " Ou il y a de gene il n'y a pas de plaisir," a proverb which excuses endless solecisms shocking to the genteel. Fifty years ago the American people generally lacked the polish of English ladies and gentlemen. Most published experiences of British travellers bear witness to this, although often with needless maliciousness or an equally offensive patronage. But why rake up again all these forgotten accusations? Mr. Curtis appears to have done so in the spirit of cousinly spitefulness. If Americans ate peas with their knives, he retorts, " Englishmen kicked their wives and sold them in open market." Wives fifty years ago were kicked by drunken brutes more than they are to-day, and a few recorded cases of wife-selling exist—always we believe with the woman's consent—but neither wife-kicking nor wife-selling are national characteristics, and Mr. Curtis is talking nonsense when he pretends that callous brutality is, as it were, a British monopoly, existing in a more hideous form and on a larger scale here than in the United States. In both countries a certain percentage of brutes will be found. Judging from the papers, the worst here are less bloodthirsty than the worst there. Last year, in the United States, 82,000 persons were tried for murder. Certainly we can not equal this. But when Mr. Curtis points to our manner of conducting elections as proof of our savagery, we can test the accuracy of his statements. That Mr. Stanley and his wife escaped with great difficulty from being torn to pieces by an angry mob at Lambeth is a gross exaggeration of what actually occurred. The famous explorer certainly exasperated the electors somewhat, and at some of the meetings there was much noise and a good deal of horseplay. The recent election passed off with far less excitement than will be the case at the approaching struggle for the presidency in the United States, yet Mr. Curtis advances his imaginary British election mob as evidence " that upon a certain kind of Englishmen the veneer of civilisation is very thin." Is it thinner than upon the working men and their wives at Pittsburg, who slaughtered Pinkerton's detectives in cold blood, or than upon the Texas mob who burnt a negro alive ? There are savages everywhere. New York and Chicago abound in them. Englishmen are quite indifferent to alien opinion, but we would rather Americans were just to us than insolently unfair. Perhaps Messrs. Harper, remembering that their magazine circulates in this country, will moderate the hostility of their contributors.

One of the younger novelists of the day is at present engaged in a curious occupation. He is working on a ship now lying in one of the London docks, doing duties which fall to the lot usually of dockers and sailor-men. Mr. Morley Roberts, the story-writer in question, has gone to the docks for local colour and for material for a tale which he has in view, and cuts rather an unrecognisable figure in his over-alls and with paint smears on hands and arms and other marks of the rough, dirty work which falls to the lot of the working man at a London dock side. Mr. Roberts has had a career of much variety. He has worked in the Lackland Back blocks of Australia and tramped through the States, and over the Selkirk range through British Columbia to the sea, working as a labourer on the Canadian Pacific Railway in the famous Kicking Horse Pass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 22.
Pyrke, Capt, Bo, 2nd York Lt Infty, on duty, from Deolali.

October 23.
Yate, Major, Bo, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Aylmer, Major, Bengal, 16th Lancers, from leave, from England.
McCarthy, Major, Bo, The King's Own, from leave, from England.
Martin, Surgn-Major, Ms, A.M.S., on duty, from England.

October 24.
Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, from Deolali.

October 25.
Scott, Capt, Bengal, 1st East Lanc Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Sangster, Lt, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—October 21.
Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Panchgani.

October 22.
Burrard, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Matheran.
Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, to Deolali.

October 23.
Yate, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Karachi.

October.—24.
Kellett, Capt, Bengal, The Royal Irish, from leave, to Lucknow.
Blunt, Lieut, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Rawalpindi.
Reed, Lt-Col, Bengal 29th P I, from leave, to Meerut.
Ferrier, Major, Ms, R E, on duty, to Madras.
Whitley, Major, Bo, 2nd Dur, L I, from leave, to Mhow.
Elliott, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, from leave, to Umballa.
Jameson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Rawalpindi.
Stulpnagle, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, on duty, to Trimulghery.
Powell, Surgn-Capt, Bengal A M S, on duty, to Meerut.
Thurston, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Madras.
Beach, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Lucknow.
Eckersey, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, from leave, to Rawalpindi.
Oldfield, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R A, to join, to Rawalpindi.
Bond, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R A, to join, to Ferozepore.
Howell, Capt, 16th Bengal Cavy, from leave, to Mean Meer.
Orr, Major, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, to Deesa.
MacGeorge, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R E, to join, to Mean Meer.
Manser, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R E, to join, to Calcutta.
Hunter, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R E, to join, to Rawalpindi.
Gray, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Browne, Lt-Col, 12 Bo Infy from furlough, to Kamptee.

October 25.
Lean, Capt, Bengal, R Scots Fusirs, from leave, to Ferozepore.
Sherwood, Lt, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Roorkee.
Priestley, Capt, Bengal, 44th Gurka Rifles, from leave, to Shillong.
McCarthy, Major, Bo, The King's Own, from leave, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th October 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Thursday, 27th, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. Gun-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 7 a.m.—10" Gun-drill.
Thursday, 27th, at 8-30 p.m.—10" Gun-drill.

2. Leave of absence for 21 days from the 24th inst. has been granted to Lieutenant J. Sanders-Slater.

3. During the absence on leave of Lieutenant J. Sanders-Slater, Captain A. K. Leslie will perform the duties of Acting Adjutant.

By order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 26th October 1892.

1. Members who intend competing at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting (which takes place at Poona on the 15th November) are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-quarters on or before the 29th instant, after which date no entries will be made. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

2. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging-spears should apply to Sergeant-Major Gosling for the same.

3. Recruits are requested to communicate with Sergeant-Major Gosling regarding their uniform, helmets, arms, accoutrements and saddlery. Sergeant-Major Gosling will be at the Riding School every day from 6-30 to 7-30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 22.)

Home Department.

The services of Mr H Luttman-Johnson, Judge and Commr of the Assam Valley Dists, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr F E Tuson, First Asst Supdt, Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for two months and one day.

The services of Mr E M H Fulton, I C S (Bo Estabt), Judicial Commr of Lower Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The services of Mr A C Hankin, Dist Supdt of Police, Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

The Rev R S Wood has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, to fill an existing vacancy.

Revenue and Agricutural Department.

Capt P J Gordon, S. C, Offg Depy Sudt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted furlough on private affairs for one year.

An extension of furlough for two months has been granted by H M's Secy of State to Mr H C Hill, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.

Foreign Department.

Major J H Sadler, I S C, Offg Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Jhallawar, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Political Agent at Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant to the Gov-Genl's Agent in Rajputana.

Capt S H Godfrey, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted as First Assist to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted as Assist Political Agent in Zhob.

The following promotions are made in the 1st Regt, Central India Horse :—Jamadar Narayan Singh to be Ressaldar, vice Dayal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, and Kote-Duffadar Harnam Singh to be Jamadar, vice Narayan Singh, promoted.

Lieut-Col J H Newill, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in Jhallawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major J H Sadler.

Mr J A Crawford, I C S, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent.

Leave and Appointments.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of Sept 1892 are notified :—Mr H G Warburton to officiate in class II ; and Mr H J Brereton to officiate in class III instead of in class II of the Enrolled List ; Mr R Morris to officiate in class II instead of in class I ; and Mr I C Basu to revert to class V of the Enrolled List.

Mr F P Williams, Supt of Post Offices, is appointed to officiate as Depy Post Master Genl, Eastern Bengal, during the absence of Khan Bahadur C J Lalkaka, or until further orders.

Military Department.

Lieut E A R Howell, I S C, 3rd Madras Lancers, to be Depy Assist Commy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Dismissals and Removals.

First grade Assist Apothy Richard Nugent, Subordinate Medical Dept, Bengal, is dismissed from the service.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—Capt S M Benny, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, (m. a.) for eight months ; and Capt J H V Crowe, R A, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab, (m. c.) for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Capt W G Yate, I S C, Sqdrn Comdr, 4th Bengal Cavy, for one year ; Lieut E C Ryall, I S C, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 1st Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifles, for one year ; and Lieut F W Pirrie, I S C, Wing Officer, 4th Bengal Infy, for one year.

Lieut H W Cruddas, Royal Irish Regt, Probationer, I S C, 37th Bengal Infy, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India (m. c.) for six months, with effect from the date of embarkation.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extentions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—Col J Cook, I S C, Comdt, 35th Bengal Infy, (p a) for five months ; Lieut-Col R Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, Depy Commr, 1st grade, Punjab, (m c) for [illegible] months ; Lieut-Col J Burne, I S C, Comdt, Malwa Bhil Co[illegible] (p a) for twenty-five days ; Capt H R Brander, I S C, [illegible] Officer, 32nd Bengal Infantry, (p a) ; Lieut A Grant, [illegible] Wing Officer, 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifles, (p a) for [illegible] days ; Surgn-Capt O C Manifold, 23rd Bengal Infantry, for two months ; and first grade Assist Apothy J T W[illegible] Civil Surgn, Mergui, Burma, (m c) for two months.

Commissariat-Transport Department.

Hon Lieut and Assist Commy D G Mootham, attached to the Remount Depot at Ahmednagar, to be Depy Comm[illegible] sary, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank [illegible] Capt, subject to H M's approval.

Condr J McDermott to be Depy Assist Commissary, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval.

Col W I Bax, General List, Infantry, Assist Adjt-Genl, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Army is granted a medal inscribed " For Meritorious Service," with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circular, 1888 :—Kot-Dafadar Sikandar Khan, 2nd Bombay Lancers, vice Kot-Dafadar Paltan Singh, pensioned.

Volunteer Corps.

2nd (or Cadet) Battn Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J P Farrell resigns his commission.

Marine Department.

The leave (out) of India granted to Mr F H Schneider, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, in G G O No 54 of 1892 is changed to (leave) in India.

Public Works Department.

The services of Mr E H Tuck, Assist Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Kalka-Simla Railway Survey.

The following permanent prom[illegible] made in the Superior Revenue Establishm[illegible] ways, Traffic Department :—W J Chamb[illegible] grade 1 ; C E Vining, class II, grad[illegible] and W E S McGregor [illegible] A R Jacobson, class [illegible]

Agent to [illegible]

Lieut S F [illegible] Genl in Ra[illegible]

Capt H B[illegible] grade 1 of [illegible] is appoin[illegible] in class [illegible] C E Vi[illegible]

Mu[illegible] of D[illegible] upon[illegible] thro[illegible] So[illegible]

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE publication of the Regulations for Mobilisation for Home Defence, considering the labour their preparation has involved, has fallen decidedly flat. The service has evinced but little interest in the scheme, and the general public has shown none at all. This is rather hard on the officials who made mobilisation their study, but we fear it shows that outsiders reading the regulations for themselves regard them only as an academical effort on the part of certain members of the Horse Guards staff whose notions of administration are confined to tabulated statements, with explanatory footnotes at discretion. At the same time, it is only due to those who are responsible for the new rules to admit that in the tables of the appendix a good deal of useful information is to be found. Appendix A is an explanation of the terms used in the regulations, and we are told distinctly what a "unit" is. The first item in the list of items informs us that a "regiment of cavalry, including a machine-gun section, when there is one," is a unit; the last item describes "a sick horse depot." The list, therefore, is comprehensive enough, but unfortunately it is partly in Italics, and a footnote explains that "units printed in Italics do not exist as such in peace." This is as much as to say, that they do not exist at all: and if this is the case, the organisation resolves itself into what critics less kindly than ourselves are suggesting with regard to it—namely, that it is only a programme on paper.

The interests of the Service, a Home paper thinks, demand that the leadership of our cavalry should be placed in thoroughly reliable hands. Cavalry is a very expensive arm, and it must be efficient if a force in the field is to do anything in the changed aspect of modern warfare. It depends upon the system of training whether it proves itself equal to its duties or not. At the recent manœuvres near Aldershot the "Times" correspondent laid great stress on the faultiness of administration. Many of the faults to which he alluded it may be difficult all at once to eradicate. But there is one matter of administration which it is in the power of the military authorities to grapple with—that is, the regimental system. They must demand of all officers who aspire to squadron command that they should accept the responsibilities which the position imposes upon them. Upon this the success of the squadron system depends. If the squadron leaders are capable their junior officers will be capable too in most instances. An inefficient or lax chief usually creates inefficient and lax subordinates. This is well known. Let, therefore, the squadron system, now that we have at length adopted it, be carried out properly, and there can be no doubt of the good which will result from it, not only to the Cavalry as an arm, but to the whole Army as a war organisation.

It is always refreshing to find a man with the courage of his opinions. Lieut.-General Sir W. J. Williams speaks plainly in the September number of the Proceedings of the R. A. Institution, and some of the arrows he has shot may have gone home. Military virtue, he con ends, is of more value than what is called skill at arms. In other words, a good shot or swordsman must have something better than mere cunning of fence or keen eyesight if he is to win in a duel a outrance. Pluck and steady nerves will of course always be the greatest stand-by when bullets are flying about, and courage may be fostered and developed in the rank and file in other ways than by lectures on zones of fire, probable rectangles, percentages of loss, recommendations as to taking cover, or any of the other formulæ of which modern military literature to a certain extent consists.

Sir William makes some clever hits, it must be admitted, and has shown that he can wield a pen no less effectively than he can a sword. A year or two ago at Aldershot he showed that he could effectively handle the three arms, while his record on active service guarantees that his views do not rest on a merely theoretical basis. Drill and discipline, he tells us, should be studied with a view rather to the making of soldiers than scientists, common sense and human nature ensuring full advantage being taken of cover in the hour of battle, and that when practical men tell us that as a matter of fact soldiers do not aim in battle, we should not be convinced when the musketry instructor assures us that they will do so in the future. Are we then teaching our men a great deal that has little to do with the serious business of fighting? and where the time for training is limited are not many valuable hours lost over comparatively insignificant details, such as cycling, range-finding, reconnaissance, and mounted infantry? Sir William seems to be of that opinion.

To take artillery sergeants away from their batteries to put them through "courses" of topography, he practically tells us, is simply criminal, in these days of short service and a dearth of non-commissioned officers. A sergeant had better be looking after his sub-division than taking bearings or writing imaginary road reports. Even "flag wagging" may be overdone, and cycling is to soldiering as a French novel is to infantry drill. "Range-finding for domestic use only" is good. The little instruments are excellent in their proper places, and on the defensive, it may be admitted, are a valuable adjunct, and almost a "sine qua non." But is a gallant attack to be checked in its rush and swell while a few experts are hanging about with their tripods and picket-posts? Sir William says no, and those terrible Germans, whom by the way he does not love, are with him there, and so perhaps may be many officers in the Service who have seen the process attempted under a hot fire or in a moment of real danger.

"A sergeant now drills an extended squad on broken ground as if he were drilling for the Agricultural Hall." This suggests another query, whether in battle he is expected to see a Horse Artillery battery, as in manœuvres, halting in its advance, the officers and half the picked non-commissioned officers and men leaving the guns and crawling on their stomachs to peep at their foe through the heather? A horse gunner or hussar creeping serpent-wise is not an edifying spectacle, and it will reassure many to hear on such authority that it is not necessary, and is even deemed retrograde and pernicious. As to the more technical portions of Sir William's article many points will never be set at rest except by practical experiment in the next European war, and we must be content to wait till then for their solution. On some broader questions too his "obiter dicta," will not be unreservedly accepted.

Sir William is a little wrong, however, observes a German paper, where he attributes our present false notions on some points to foreign, and especially German, influence. It is because we have read too little and not too much of their views that we have gone astray. Prince Kraft is like other prophets without honour in parts of his own country, and is regarded with less reverence there than here. If some German writers appear pedants, the majority think and write like soldiers. The young Emperor especially sets a notable example to his army, and his authority is exerted in favour of the old dash and "élan" which no nation can afford to despise. Those who read "The Midsummer Night's dream" were no little astonished. Drill and discipline are there glorified for purposes widely different from the seeking of cover, the perfection of target practice or for any other purpose than the getting of men up to the enemy's position in as short a time as possible and assaulting it resolutely, with no "arieres pensees" as to zones of fire or trajectories. These notions represent a large and advanced section of German military thought, and closely coincide with those of General Williams.

Captain W. A. Macbean, R.A., a student at the Staff College, is the translator of an interesting private letter relating to the battle of Waterloo, which has lately been published in several German papers. The letter, it is said, was written a few days after the battle, by Baron von Muffling, who praised the English soldiers most highly. After referring with admiration to the repulse of Eleven Cavalry charges by an English battalion on the right wing the Baron says:—"For coolness, bravery and interior discipline there is nothing like them in all Europe; but on the other hand they have little manœuvring power and are extremely slow. The Duke of Wellington himself said to me when I urged him at Quatre Bras to press the attack more quickly, 'that that would not do—that one must give the English time and not attack until they are fully formed.' 'Ah,' I sighed, 'would that the situation were re- would that the English were in position and ns ready for the offensive! From what said I do the Duke, 'we should then be Then (he continues) we had to retreat the Duke asked my opinion as to since Bonaparte would infallibly ce upon the English Army, he en I proposed to him that he the defensive at the Forest offensive to the Prussians. ake the difficulties of his beaten, but he had already ce. Before we arrived there ly there were an apparently your position, so that Bo- riously and neglect his own tent that he should fail to Prussians!' And lo! when advanced post of Hougo- onaparte) indeed fell."

who has been very warmly hople, has made a survey of he Dardanelles, and is stated to e Sultan that they are valueless protecting the country from re advocates a reconstruction of stimated cost of fifty millions of f the 250 heavy guns which he red. Although he is not desirous anent appointment in Turkey, he ng to undertake the fortification if his plans and estimates be discussion.

NOTICES.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S

ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA,
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

NO MORE BLEMISHES
WE WILL HAVE NOW
NATURAL COMPLEXIONS.



ANNA RUPPERT'S SKIN TONIC will certainly give this result if used properly.

SKIN TONIC is now famous—recommended by leading doctors for eczema, salt rheum, acne, &c.—in fact, its cleanse the skin of all its many ailments. Harmless. Easily used. Beneficial for everybody. Tones the relaxed muscles, and brings the skin back to its youthful condition. Contains no arsenic, lead, or injurious ingredients. Price, per bottle, 10s. 6d.; three bottles together (usually required), 25s. Postage to India One bottle 2s., 3 bottles 4s. Complete course of remedies specially prepared for the climate of India £3-3-0, including postage. Full line of toilet requisites. Perfumes very choice and reasonable. Manicuring and best manicure instruments. Celebrated new and popular long-waisted corset, price 12s. 6d. Easy, graceful, and durable. All letters treated confidentially. No names used. ANNA RUPPERT'S new "Book on Beauty" given free to all callers, or sent upon receipt of 2d. postage. Correspondence solicited. No trouble to answer by letter, or in person.

Address all communications to the celebrated American Complexion Specialist,

ANNA RUPPERT,
39, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, and at PARIS, BARCELONA, &c.

BLAIR'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC
PILLS,
CURE GOUT.
CURE RHEUMATISM.
CURE SCIATICA.
CURE LUMBAGO.
CURE NEURALGIA.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold at all Chemists' and Stores throughout India.

Worth its Weight in Gold

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!



SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."

DAILY NEWS, CALCUTTA, SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.

Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by

CHARLES COX & Co.,
12-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*

ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT GRAVITY
PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA QUALITY STOUT.

EXCELLENT QUALITY.
Compare it with other Burton Beer.
Price Per Doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4, Pints Rs. 4-4.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Carnrick's Soluble Food.
The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

is the BEST of all Foods

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says—"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD I have ever examined."

Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.

Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.

Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

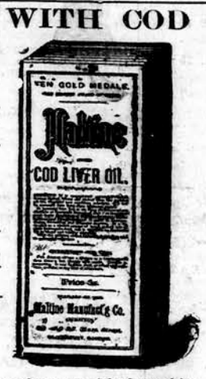
"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by

CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
Travelling Representative: J. H. LASCELLES.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY. I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

BAHADUR MILD



NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR REEDS, BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and the various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

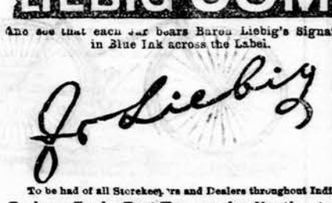
OGDEN'S



SILVER VEIL
BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO
FOR CIGARETTES.
THOS OGDEN LD LIVERPOOL
Wholesale Agents for India, Ceylon, & Burmah.
C. COX & CO GOVERNMENT PLACE
CALCUTTA.

Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Dameodar Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, all of Bombay.
RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY:—Army and Navy Stores, Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Army and Navy Civil Service Stores, Pistis & Pelekanos, Bolton & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Misquita & Co., and Dinshaw & Merwan.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.



To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India, as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
A DELICIOUS FOOD.
FOR INFANTS. THE AGED.



FOR INVALIDS. TRAVELLERS.

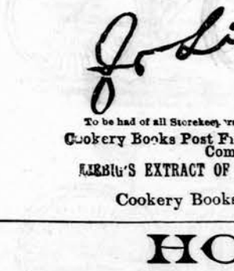
THE only *perfect* food, made from the richest milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery.

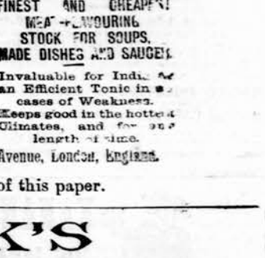
MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water.
MALTED MILK is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America.
MALTED MILK keeps indefinitely, and is an inexpensive diet for all.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla & Poona.
Trade and Native Dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn,
LONDON, ENGLAND.


AFTER USE.


AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod-Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty** in **Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.



KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated Blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the **vital energies**. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Rowland's Odonto

Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and wa rrant ed free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay! strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S RUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

TRY OLD BUSHMILLS PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

HONOURS.
Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

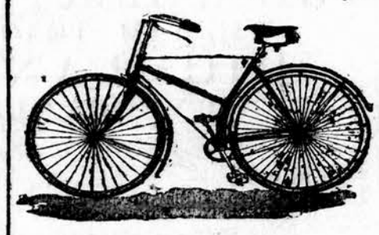
THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO., LTD., OFFICES: HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.
BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

WEAK AND LANGUID
feelings, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily overcome by wearing
HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
Doctors recommend it as positively the only *known fact* reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of **Nervous Exhaustion**, Neuralgia, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* **Thousands of Testimonials.** This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. **Descriptive Pamphlet**, "Galvanic Electricity," sent to any address **Free** on application to
MR. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd.,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.
Advice by correspondence free of charge.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

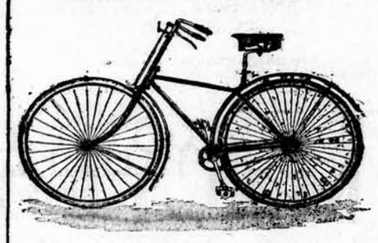
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.



THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

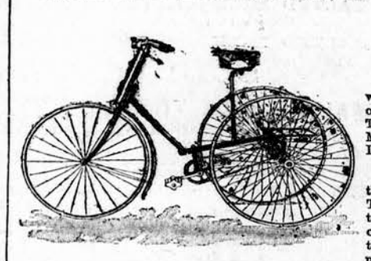
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.
"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

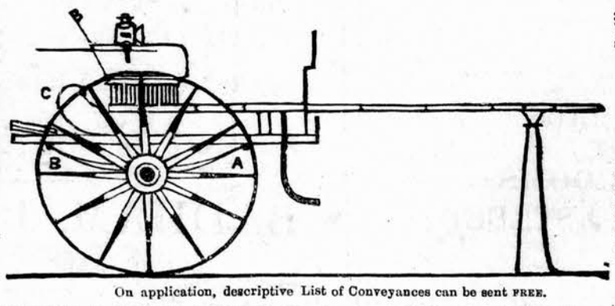
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BAMBOO CART.

First-class Medals awarded at the Lucknow and Poona Exhibitions.
ENGLISH MATERIALS USED IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.



Freight to Calcutta about... ... ... Rs. 12 / 16
Jubbulpore about 30
Rawal Pindi about 50
BAMBOO CART 100
RACING LONG SPRINGS 30
Bull's Eye COACH LAMPS 50
... ... 150
Less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash with order or V. P. P.

On application, descriptive List of Conveyances can be sent FREE.

EDULJEE & CO., Medalist Cartmakers and Merchants, Lucknow, Oudh.

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London. *Highest Award, Adelaide,* 1887.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

BENGER'S FOOD

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.
THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

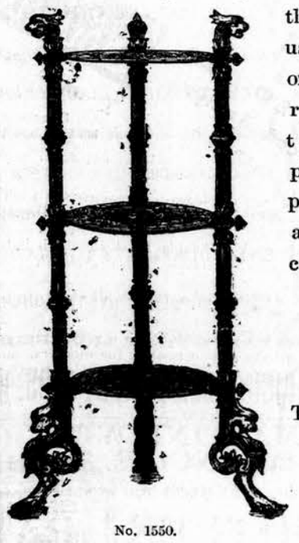
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

AGENTS { TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
KEMP & Co., LD., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

ETAGERE TABLES AND TEA KETTLES
FOR THE DRAWINGROOM.

ETAGERE TABLES!

A consignment of these most fashionable Side-tables beautifully finished in polished Iron, nickel plated or black with gold just unpacked, they are very useful and ornamental, readily taken to pieces and packed in a small compass.



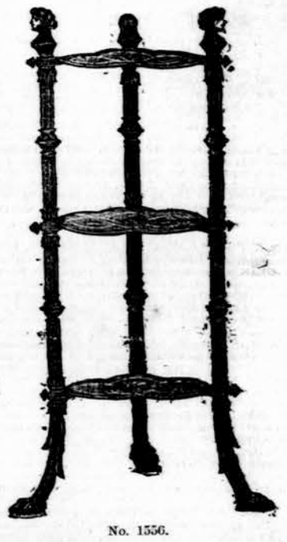
No. 1550.



No. 1809.

TEA KETTLES!

A variety of 5 O'clock Copper Tea Kettles, on wrought Iron Stands, just to hand, with or without table; also Brass kettles from 2 to 8 cups on brass stands with spirit stove attached.



No. 1556.

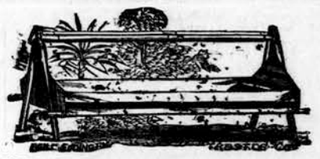
Send for illustrated price list of Etagere tables and Tea Kettles &c.

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE
"SHAKESPEARE" COT
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT.
AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.



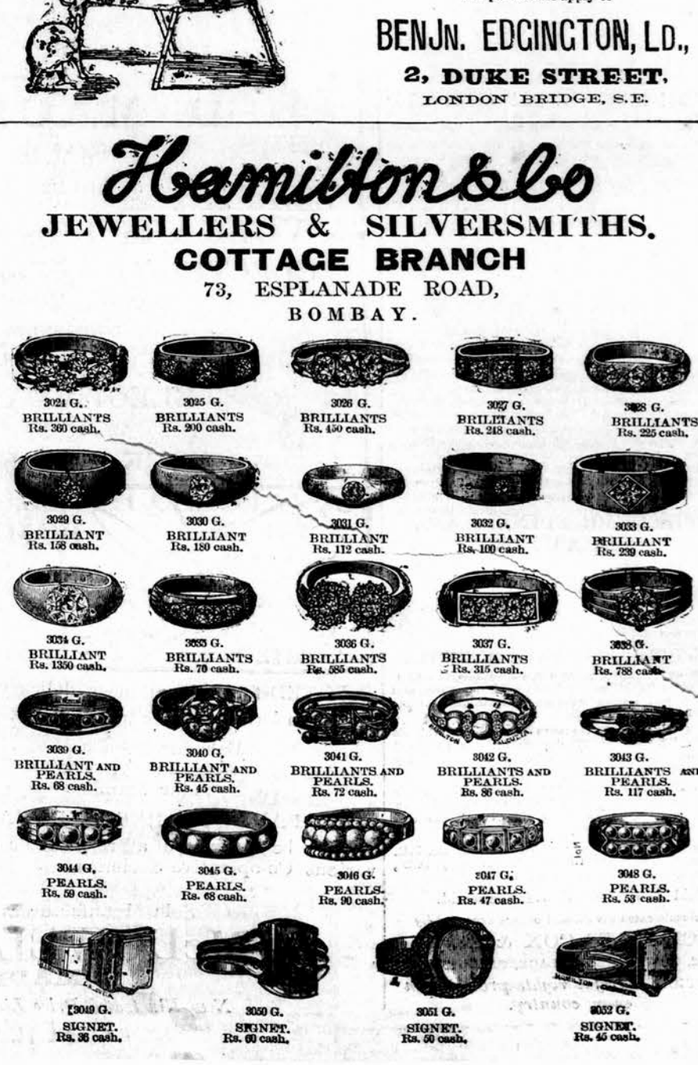


LIGHT, SIMPLE. **TRESTLE COT,** STRONG & COMPACT.

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to
BENJN. EDGINGTON, LD.,
2, DUKE STREET,
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

Hamilton & Co
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.
COTTAGE BRANCH
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.



LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION
Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.
By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

HOPE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND SINGERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IND[illegible]
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, [illegible]
prescription of an eminent [illegible]
TO CUR[illegible]
Indigestion: C[illegible]
Appetite and[illegible]
Ward off Fev[illegible]
Try them! Do not suffer[illegible]
SOLD IN BOTTLES
A SAFE, MILD, [illegible] APERIEN[illegible]

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., [illegible] Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher [illegible] MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Ly[illegible] Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. [illegible]

FORMS OF POWER of ATTO[illegible] printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had [illegible] Gazette" Office

Printed and published by the Proprietors GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam [illegible] nath Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & [illegible] E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, W[illegible] Lane, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALI[illegible] Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALC[illegible] THACKER, SPINK & Co.